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[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 111.]

AN ACT to reduce duties on imports, and o reduce internal taxes, and for other purpoes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repesentatives of the United States of America in ongress Assembled, That on and after the first ay of August, eighteen hundred and seventywo, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed y law on the articles hereinafter enumerated r provided for, imported from foreign counries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid he following duties and rates of duty, that is o say:

On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass hrough a half inch screen, forty cents per ton f twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the ushel.

On all bituminous coal and shale, seventyve cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, ighty pounds to the bushel.

On salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds.

On salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other ackages, twelve cents per one hundred ounds.

On oat meal, one half cent per pound.

On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish r other sole leather, fifteen per centum ad alorem.

On calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressd, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On upper leather of all other kinds, and on kins dressed and finished of all kinds, not erein otherwise provided for, twenty per entum ad valorem.

On all skins for morocco tanned, but unfinhed, ten per centum ad valorem.

On chiccory root, ground or unground, one ent per pound.

On all timber, squared or sided, not otherise provided for, one cent per cubic foot;

On sawed boards, plank, deals, and other umber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, and ass wood, one dollar per thousand feet board easure;

On all other varieties of sawed lumber, two ollars per thousand feet board measure: rovided, That when lumber of any sort is laned or finished, in addition to the rates erein provided, there shall be levied and aid, for each side so planed or finished, fifty ents per thousand feet; and if planed on one ide and tongued and grooved, one dollar per housand feet; and if planed on two sides and ongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents er thousand feet.

On hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagn blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading locks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough ewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad alorem.

On pickets and palings, twenty per centum d valorem.

On laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces.

On all shingles, thirty five cents per thousnd.

On pine clapboards, two dollars per thousnd.

On spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty ents per thousand.

On house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or ough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad alorem.

On cabinet wares and house furniture, finshed, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar ox shooks, and packing boxes of wood, not therwise provided for, thirty per centum ad alorem.

On fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, hrubs, plants, and flower seeds, not otherwise rovided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On garden seeds, and all other seeds for agicultural and horticultural purposes, not othrwise provided for, twenty per centum ad alorem.

On ginger, ground, three cents per pound.

On ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On ginger, essence of, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On chocolate, five cents per pound, and on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy two, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value.

On all wools, hair of the alpaca goat, and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, excepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament: Provided, That all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron-wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

On all paper, and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, books and other printed matter, not herein specifically provided for.

On all manufactures of India rubber gutta-percha, or straw, and on oil cloths of all descriptions.

On glass and glassware, and on unwrought pipe clay, fine clay, and fuller's earth.

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, on all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; and on liquorice paste or liquorice juice.

SEC. 3. That on and after the first day of October next there shall be collected and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, (except wool, raw cotton, and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, thrown, or organzine,) when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

SEC. 4. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On all burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all oil cloth foundations or floor cloth canvas, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on all bags, cotton bags, and bagging, and all other like manufactures, not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton, composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem.

On insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bouillons or cannetille, and metal threads, file or gespinst, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On emery ore, six dollars a ton; and on emery grains, two cents a pound.

On corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On acids, namely, acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity of 1.047, or less, five cents per pound; acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity over 1.047, thirty cents per pound; carbolic, liquid, ten per centum ad valorem; gallic, one dollar per pound; sulphuric, fuming, (Nordhausen,) one cent per pound; tannic, one dollar per pound; tartaric, fifteen cents per pound.

On acetates of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound; copper, ten cents per pound; iron, twenty-five cents per pound; lead, brown, five cents per pound; white, ten cents per pound; potassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound.

On blue vitriol, four cents per pound, on camphor, refined, five cents per pound, on sulphate of quinine, twenty per centum ad valorem, on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound, on Rochelle salts, five cents per pound, on sal soda, and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound, on santonine, three dollars per pound, on strychnia, one dollar per ounce, on bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, on rum essence or oil, and bay rum essence or oil, fifty cents per ounce, on all sized or glued paper, suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on vermuth, the same duty as on wines of the same cost, on mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound, on Zante or other currants, one cent per pound, on figs, two and one-half cent per pound, on raisins, two and one-half cents per pound, on preserved or condensed milk, twenty per centum ad valorem, on fire crackers, one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number, on tin, in plates or sheets, terne, and taggers tin, fifteen per centum ad valorem, on iron and tin plates galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound, on Moisic iron, made from sand ore by one process, fifteen dollars per ton.

On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas shall be forty five per centum ad valorem.

On saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.

SEC. 5. That on and after the first day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acid, boracic and sulphuric, agates, unmanufactured, almond shells, aluminium, or aluminum, amber beads and amber gum.

American manufactures, the following, to wit, casks, barrels, or car boys, and other vessels, and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury;

Angelica root.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association: Provided, That bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re exported within said six months, annato; roncou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of, annato seed, antimony, ore, and crude sulphuret of, aqua fortis, argal dust, arseniate of aniline, balm of Gilead, balsams, viz: Copavia, fir of Canada, Peru and Tolu, bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lenghts for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun shades, bamboos, unmanufactured, bezoar stones, bed feathers and downs, birds, stuffed, black salts, black tares, bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for, bologna sausages. bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed, borax, crude, borate of lime, books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation, books, maps, and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the library of Congress: Provided, That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid, books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States, books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, not for sale, Brazil paste, Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough, Burgundy pitch, camphor, crude, catgut strings, or gut cord, for musical instruments, chamomile flowers, charcoal, China root, chinchona root, chloride of lime, coal stores of American vessels: Provided, That none shall be unloaded, cobalt, ore of, cocoa or cocao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of, coir and coir yarn, colcothar, dry, or ox de of iron, coltsfoot, (crude drug,) contrayerva root, copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports, cowage down, cow or kine pox, or vaccine virus, cubebs, curling stones or quoits, curry and curry powders, cyanite or kyanite, diamonds, rough or uncut, including glazier's diamonds, dried bugs, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, elecampane root, ergot, fans, common palm leaf, farina, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds, for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for, firewood, flint, flints, and ground flint stones, fossels, fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation, galanga or galangal, garancine, gentian root, ginger root, ginseng root, goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins, gold size, grease, for use as soap stock only, not otherwise provided for, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture, gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord, guts, salted, hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles, hellebore root, hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue stock, hide rope, hides, namely, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured, hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, hones and whetstones, hop roots for cultivation, horn strips, Indian hemp, (crude drug,) Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted, iridium, isinglass, or fish glue, istle, or Tampico fiber, jalap, Josstick or Josslight, jute butts, leather, old scrap, leaves, all, not otherwise provided for, lithographic stones, not engraved, loadstones, logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber, macaroni and vermicelia.

Madder and munjeet, ground or prepared and all extracts of, Magnets, Manganese, oxide and ore of, Marrow, crude, Mash-mallows, Matico leaf, Meerchaum, crude or raw, Mica and Mica waste, Mineral waters, all, not artificial, Moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses. Murexide (a dye,) Musk, cruce, Mustard seed, brown and white, Nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream, Nux vomica, Oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz: almonds, amber, crude, and rectified, ambergris, anise, or anise seed, anthos, or rosemary, bergamont, cajeput, caraway, cassea, cedrat, chemomile, cinnamon, citronella, or lemon grass, civit, fennel, jasmine, or jessamine, juglandium, juniper lavender, mace, ottar of roses, poppy, sesame, or sesamum seed, or bene, thyme, red, or origanum, thyme, white valerian, Oil bake, Olives, green or prepared, Orange buds, and flowers, Orpiment, Osmium Oxidizing paste, Palladium, Paper stock, crude, of every description including all grasses, fibers, rags other than wool, waste shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags, and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether, for paper-stock or other purposes, Pellitory root, Persis, or extract, of archil, and cudbear, Peruvian bark, Pewter and brittannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured, Phanglein, Plumbago, Polypedium, Pulu, Quick grass root, Quills, prepaid or unprepared, Railroad ties, of wood, Ratan and reeds, unmanufactured, Rennets, raw or prepared, Root flour, Saffron and Safflower and extract of, Saffron cake, Sago, crude, Sago and sago flour, Saint John's beans, Salacine, Salop, or saloup, Sassafras, bark and root, Sauerkrout, Sausage skins, Seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar cane, and seeds of forest trees, Shark shins, Snails, Soap stocks, Sparterre, for making or ornamental hats, Spunk, stavesacre, crude, Storax, or Styrax, Straw, unmanufactured, Strontia, oxide of, or protoxide of strontium, Succinic acid, Sugar of milk, Talc, Tamarinds, Teasels, Teeth, unmanufactured, Terra-alba, aluminous, Tica, crude, Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and grain tin, Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans, Tripoli, Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit. all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes, in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sun shade sticks or walking canes, Uranium, oxide of, Vanilla beans or vanilla plants, Venice turpentine, Wafers, Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese, Whalebone, unmanufactured, Yams, Yeast-cakes, Yaffer.

SEC. 6. That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potase to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereafter be imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard.

SEC. 7. That for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: and also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

SEC. 8. That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 9. That where fire arms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing machines, and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section four of the act of August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, and entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases when the imported material exceeds one half of the value of the material used.

SEC. 10. That from after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, Manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and copper and composition metal, which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have beed used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon: Provided, That vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: And proved further, That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 11. That the proviso in section four of an act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," approved July twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, is hereby modified and amended so as to read as follows: Provided, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish, taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

SEC. 12. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes;" approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, be and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That section one be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy:" Provided nevertheless, That distilled spirits lawfully deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse when this act shall take effect may be withdrawn therefrom on payment of the taxes thereon at the rate within the time and in the manner fixed by law at the time of such deposit; Provided further, That the special tax paid by distillers prior to the taking effect of this act, which has not been exhausted by the quantity of spirits distilled as provided by law, shall be refunded upon proper application out of any moneys arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated; and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "in excess of the number of gallons," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "as a gallon" the word "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one half gallon in any cask or package, shall be exempt from tax."

That section two may be amended by striking out the word "meters."

That section three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

That section seven be amended by striking out the words "but in no case shall such bond be made for a less sum than five thousand dollars."

That section ten be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That on the receipt of notice that any person wishes to commence the business of distilling, the assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of an assistant designated for the purpose by the Commisioner of Internal Revenue, to make a survey of such distillery for the purpose of estimating and determining its true spirit producing capacity for a day of twenty four hours, a written report of which survey shall be made in triplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the distiller, and shall take effect on and after the date of such delivery, one copy retained by the assessor, and the other transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In all surveys made under this act forty five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses, except in distilleries operating on the sour mash principle, in which distilleries sixty gallons of beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of any distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the assessor to make, in like manner, another survey of said distillery, the report of said survey to be made in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided."

That section eleven be amended by striking out the words "any assessor to assess a special tax upon" and the words "or for the collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to," and by inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "commence or;" also, by striking out the words "assessor of internal revenue to assess, or for any collector to collect any special tax for," and inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "person to engage in the business of;" also, after the words "six hundred feet," each time they occur, the words "in a direct line."

That section twelve be amended by inserting after the words "six hundred feet" the words,, in a direct line."

That section thirteen is hereby repealed.

That section fifteen be amended by inserting after the word "manufacture" the words "until the tax thereon shall have been paid."

That section sixteen be amended by striking out the words "expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at the expense of the United States from and after the passage of this act."

That section eighteen be amended by striking out the words "not having paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other than a rectifier or wholesale liquor dealer who has paid the special tax, or a distiller who has given the bond," and inserting after the words "who shall put up" the words "or keep up."

That section nineteen be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty-first" if any false entry shall be made in either of said books or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom for every such false entry made, or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars," and the word "such" before the words "false entry" the first time it occurs.

That section twenty two be amended by striking out the words "having paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof having given bond required by law," and by adding the following: "Provided, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to suspensions caused by unavoidable accident; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe rules and regulations to govern in such cases of involuntary suspension."

That section twenty three be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty first days," and insert "day."

That section twenty seven be amended as follows: Strike out the word "quantity" where it last occurs in said section and insert "fractional part of a gallon amounting to one half gallon or over;" and strike out "less than one gallon" in the sixth line from the bottom of the section, after the words "regarded as a full gallon," and add "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one half gallon in a cask or package shall be exempt from tax."

That section twenty eight be so amended that the tax therein provided for stamps shall be ten cents instead of twenty five cents.

That section forty two be amended by striking out the words "the special tax has been paid" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "bond has been given;" also, by striking out the words "for the non payment of the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "because no bond has been given."

That section forty three be amended by inserting after the word "brand," the second time it occurs, the words "and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may make such change in stamps and may prescribe such instruments, or other means for attaching, protecting, and canceling stamps for tobacco. snuff, cigars, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall approve, such instruments to be furnished by the United States to the persons using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulation as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

That section forty four be amended by striking out the word "distiller" where it first occurs therein.

That section forty seven be amended by inserting after the words "original package" the words "or in case such spirits shall have been rectified, the name of the rectifier and the serial number of the rectifier's stamp."

That section forty eight be amended by striking out all after the enactment clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champaigne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up the same, before removal from the place of manufacture, compounding, or putting up; said stamps to be affixed and canceled in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and the absence of such stamp from any bottle or package containing such merchandise shall be prima-facie evidence that the tax thereupon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person counterfeiting, altering, or refusing said stamps shall be subject to the same penalties as are imposed for the same offenses in relation to proprietary stamps."

That section forty nine be amended by striking out the word "twenty five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten;" also by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the President may nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint;" by striking out the words "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the Commissioner, and," inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to duty in any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place, according to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "within his district" wherever it occurs.

That section fifty be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "officer;" also, by striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

That section fifty three be amended by striking out all from and including the words "fees for gauging," down to and including the words "producer of such articles."

That section sixty four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits upon which all taxes have been paid may be exported, with the privilege of drawback, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, and in distillers' original casks, containing not less than twenty wine gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the collector of customs at any port of entries, and under such rules and regulations and after making such entry as may be prescribed by law and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry of such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

"Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.

"Entry of spirits distilled by ——, in—— district, State of——, to be exported by —— in the ——, whereof —— is matter bound to ——."

"And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known to commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and the amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and that they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ———, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall be deposited with said collector, to be filed in his office with the entry retained by him. One of said entries shall be, when the shipment is completed, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall only after the receipt of an order or permit signed by the collector of customs and directed to a customs gauger, and after each cask or package shall have been distinctly marked or branded by said gauger as follows: 'For export from U. S. A.' and the tax paid stamps thereon obliterated. The casks or packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by the gauger designated by said collector, under such rules and regulations as the the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of the said collector it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port to designate and direct one of the custom house inspectors to superintend such shipment. And the gauger aforesaid shall make a full return of such inspection and gauging in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing by whom each cask of such spirits was distilled, the serial number of the cask, and of the tax paid stamp attached thereto, the proof and quantity of such spirits as per the original gague mark on each cask, and the quantity in proof and wine gallons as per the gauge then made by him. And said gauger shall certify on such return that the shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the entry for export, which return shall be indorsed by said custom house inspector certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his supervision on board said vessel, and the tax paid stamps obliterated; and the said inspector shall inspector shall make a similar certificate to the surveyor of the port, indorsed on or to be attached to the entry in possession of the custom house. A drawback shall be allowed upon distilled spirits on which the tax has been paid and exported to foreign countries, under the provisions of this act, when exported as herein provided for. The drawback allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the distilled spirits exported, at the date of seventy cents per proof gallon, as per gauge of said spirits prior to exportation, and shall be due and payable only after the proper entries have been made and filed, and all other conditions complied with, as hereinbefore required, and on filing with the Secretary of Treasury the proper claim, accompanied by the certificate of the collector of customs at the port of entry where the spirits are entered for export, that such spirits have been received into his custody and the tax paid stamps thereon obliterated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary to secure the treasury of the United States against frauds: Provided, That the drawback on spirits distilled prior to the passage of this act shall not exceed sixty cents per gallon."

That section fifty five be amended by striking in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits may be withdrawn from distillery bonded warehouses, at the instance of the owner of the spirits, for exportation in the original casks, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, without the payment of tax, under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district from which the removal is to be made such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That bonds given under this section shall becanceled under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"All distilled spirits intended, as aforesaid, before being removed from the distillery warehouse shall be marked as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, and shall have affixed to each cask an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished by the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner, and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps twenty five cents for each package so stamped shall be paid the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the owner of the spirits shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal and transportation of said spirits to the collector of the port from which the same are to be exported, accurately describing the spirits to be shipped, the amount of tax thereon, the State and district from which the same is to be shipped, the name of the distiller by whom distilled, the port to which the same are to be transported, the name of the collector of the port to whom the spirits are to be consigned, and the route or routes over which they are to be sent to the port of shipment. Such shipment shall be made over bonded routes whenever practicable. The collector of the port shall receive such spirits, and permit the exportation thereof under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the exportation of spirits upon which the tax has been paid. And if any person shall fraudulently claim, or seek, or obtain an allowance of drawback on any distilled spirits, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years; and any owner, agent, or master of any vessel or any other person who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than one year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made or pretended to be made shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

"Any person who shall intentionally reland within the jurisdiction of the United States any distilled spirits which have been shipped for exportation under the provisions of this act, or who shall receive such relanded distilled spirits, and every person who shall aid or abet in such relanding or receiving of such spirits, shall on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and all distilled spirits so relanded, together with the vessel from which the same were relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States, and all boats, vehicles, horses, or other animals used in relanding and removing such distilled spirits, shall be forfeited to the United States."

That section fifty-seven be amended by striking out the words "more than" before the words "five gallons," and inserting the words "or more" after the words "five gallons."

SEC. 13. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by the act approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, namely:

That section eight be amended by adding the words, "Provided further, That in case of distilleries sold at judicial and other sales in favor of the United States, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue in lieu of the written consent required by such section, and the person giving such bond may be allowed to operate such distillery during the existence of the right of redemption from such sale, on complying with all the other provisions of law."

That section twenty be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on the receipt of the distiller's return in each month, the assessor shall inquire and determine whether the distiller has accounted for all the grain or molasses used, and all the spirits produced by him in the preceding month. If the assessor is satisfied that the distiller has reported all the spirits produced by him, and the quantity so reported shall be found to be less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made for such deficiency at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon. In determining the quantity of grain used, fifty-six pounds shall be accounted as a bushel; and if the assessor finds that the distiller has used any grain or molasses in excess of the capacity of his distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made against the distiller at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon of spirits that should have been produced from the grain or molasses so used in excess, which assessment shall be made whether the quantity of spirits reported is equal to or exceeds eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery. If the assessor finds that the distiller has not accounted for all the spirits produced by him, he shall, from all the evidence he can obtain, determine what quantity of spirits was actually produced by such distiller, and an assessment shall be made for the difference between the quantity reported and the quantity shown to have been actually produced, at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon: Provided, That the actual product shall be assumed to be in no case less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, or under the act to which this is an amendment. Any and all assessments made under this section shall be a lien on all distilled spirits on the distillery premises, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the tract of land whereon the said distillery is located, together with any building thereon, from the time such assessment is made until the same shall have been paid."

That so much of section fifty-nine as imposes upon distillers a special tax and the tax of four dollars per barrel, and a tax on the sales of wholesale and retail dealers, and a tax on rectifiers of fifty cents on each barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but nothing hereing contained shall be held to repeal or modify the existing law as to the mode of keeping the books of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers, or as to their inspection; and the returns required by existing law of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers shall be furnished to the proper officers of internal revenue when demanded; and that said section fifty-nine be further amended by inserting after the words "but no distiller" the words "who has given the required bond;" and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "malt liquor," "malt liquors," "brewer," and "malt liquors," in the three several paragraphs in which they occur. And that said section be further amended by adding to said section the following: Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in larger quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt liquors and not a wholesale liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time, but who does not deal in spiituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt liquors and not a retail liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of twenty dollars: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the purifying or refining of spirits in the course of original and continuous distillation through any material which will not remain incorporated with such spirits when the manufacture thereof is complete.

SEC. 14. That on and after the date when this act shall take effect, the compensation of internal revenue gaugers shall be by fees dependent upon the quantity gauged, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, verified by the oath of the guager, and the compensation of internal revenue guagers and storekeepers, shall be paid by the United States monthly, without requiring reimbursement by distillers.

SEC. 15. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, under regulations to be by him prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue tax paid stamps for the restamping of distilled spirits upon which the tax shall have been duly paid but from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

SEC. 16. That every brewer shall, before commencing or continuing business, file with the assistant assessor of the assessment district in which he shall design to carry on his business, a notice in writing, stating therein the name of the person, company, corporation, or firm, and the names of the members of any such company or firm, together with the place or places of residence of such person or persons, and a description of the premises on which the brewery is situated, and of his or their title thereto, and the name or names of the owner or owners thereof.

SEC. 17. That every brewer shall execute a bond to the United States, to be approved by the collector of the district, in a sum equal to twice the amount of tax which, in the opinion of the assessor, said brewer will be liable to pay during any one month, which bond shall be renewed on the first day of May in each year, and shall be conditioned that he will pay, or cause to be paid, as herein provided, the tax required by law on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors aforesaid made by him, or for him, before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale, except as hereinafter provided; and that he will keep, or cause to be kept, a book in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter specified, which shall be open to inspection by the proper officers, as by law required; and that he will in all respects faithfully comply, without fraud or evasion, with all requirements of law relating to the manufacture and sale of any malt liquors before mentioned: Provided, That no brewer shall be required to pay a special tax as a wholesale dealer, by reason of selling at wholesale, at a place other than his brewery, malt liquors manufactured by him.

SEC. 18. That there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of one dollar for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for any fractional part of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States; which tax shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, in the manner and at the time hereinafter specified: Provided, That fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth and not more than one-quarter, shall be accounted one-quarter; more than one-quarter and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half and not more than one barrel, shall be accounted one barrel; and more than one barrel and not more than sixty-three gallons, shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

SEC. 19. That every person owning or occupying any brewery, or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, or who shall have such premises under his control or superintendence, as agent for the owner or occupant, or shall have in his possession or custody any brewing materials, utensils, or apparatus, used or intended to be used on said premises in the manufacture of beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, either as owner, agent, or superintendent, shall, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the kind of such malt liquors the estimated quantity produced in barrels, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale in barrels or fractional parts of barrels, and shall also, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a separate book to be kept by him for that purpose, an account of all matirials by him purchased for the purpose of producing such fermented liquors, including grain and malt; and shall render to said assessor or assistant assessor, on or before the tenth day of each month, a true statement, in writing, taken from his books, of the estimated quantity in barrels of such malt liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale during the preceding month; and shall verify or cause to be verified, the said statement, and the facts therein set forth, by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the assessor or assistant assessor of the district, according to the form required by law, and shall immediately forward to the collector of the district a duplicate of said statement duly certified by the assessor or assistant assessor; and said books shall be open at all times for the inspection of any assessor or assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, inspector, or revenue agent, who may take memorandums and transcripts therefrom.

SEC. 20. That the entries made in such books shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made; which oath or affirmation shall be written in the book at the end of such entries, and be certified by the officer administering the same, and shall be in form as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me; and that they state truly, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the estimated quantity of the whole amount of such malt liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold, and the actual quantity removed from the brewery owned by ——, in the county of ——; and, further, that I have no knowledge of any matter or thing required by law to be stated in said entries which has been omitted therefrom." And the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid shall also, in case the original entries made in his book shall not have been made by himself, subjoin thereto the following oath or affirmation, to be taken in manner aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries fully set forth all the matters therein required by law; and that the same are just and true; and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

SEC. 21. That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any brewery, vessels, or utensils used in making fermented liquors, who shall evade, or attempt to evade, the payment of the tax thereon, or fraudulently neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same in the manner required by law, or to do, or cause to be done, any of the things by law required to be done by him as aforesaid, or who shall intentionally make false entry in said book or in said statement, or knowingly allow or procure the same to be done, shall forfeit, for every such offense, all the liquors made by him or for him, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. And any brewer who shall neglect to keep books, or refuse to furnish the account and duplicate thereof as provided by law, or shall refuse to permit the proper officer to examine the books in the manner provided, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of the tax aforesaid, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors, (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned,) and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits, and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sale thereof, if there shall be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district, and the said stamps shall be sold, and the said permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district respectively; and such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and also the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each of such brewers respectively; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall allow upon all sales of such stamps to any brewer, and by him used in his business, a deduction of seven and a half per centum. And the amount paid into the treasury by any collector on account of the sale of such stamps to brewers shall be included in estimating the commissions of such collector and of the assessor of the same district.

SEC. 23. That every brewer shall obtain, from the collector of the district in which his brewery or brewery warehouse may be situated and not otherwise, unless such collector shall fail to furnish the same upon application to him, the proper stamp or stamps, and shall affix upon the spigot hole, or tap (of which there shall be one,) of each and every hogshead, barrel, keg, or receptacle, in which any fermented liquor shall be contained, when sold or removed from such brewery or warehouse (except in case of removal under permit as hereinafter provided,) a stamp denoting the amount of the tax required upon such fermented liquor, in such a way that the said stamp or stamps will be destroyed upon the withdrawal of the liquor from such hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, or upon the introduction of a faucet or other instrument for that purpose; and shall also, at the time of affixing such stamp or stamps, as aforesaid, cancel the same by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor may have been made, or the initial letters thereof, and the date when cancelled. Every brewer who shall refuse or neglect to affix and cancel the stamp or stamps required by law in the manner aforesaid, or who shall affix a false or fraudulent stamp thereto, or knowingly permit the same to be done, shall be liable to pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for each barrel or package on which such omission or fraud occurs, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 24. That any brewer, cartman, agent for transportation, or other person who shall sell, remove, receive, or purchase, or in any way aid in the sale, removal, receipt, or purchase, of any fermented liquor contained in any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel from any brewery or brewery warehouse, upon which the stamp or permit in case removal required by law shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp or permit, in case of removal is affixed, with knowledge that it is such, or on which a stamp or permit, in case of removal, once cancelled, is used a second time; and any retail dealer or other person who shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the same, without destroying or defacing the stamp affixed upon the same, or shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel or other vessel, upon which the proper stamp shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp is affixed, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for not more than one year. Every person who shall make, sell, or use any false or counterfeit stamp, or permit or die for printing or making stamps or permits which shall be in imitation of, or purport to be a lawful stamp, permit or die of the kind before mentioned, or who shall procure the same to be done, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years: Provided, That every brewer who sells fermented liquor at retail at the brewery, or other place where the same is made, shall affix and cancel the proper stamp or stamps upon the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same is contained, and shall keep an account of the quantity so sold by him and, of the number and size of the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same has been contained, and shall make a report thereof, verified by oath, monthly, to the assessor, and forward a duplicate of the same to the collector of the district: And provided further, That brewers may remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquor of their own manufacture, known as lager-beer, in quantities of not less than six barrels in one vessel, and may also remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquors known as ale or porter, or any other malt liquor not heretofore mentioned, in quantities not less than fifty barrels at a time, from their breweries or other places of manufacture, to a depot, warehouse, or other place used exclusively for storage or sale in bulk, and occupied by them, from one part of one collection district to another part of the same collection district, or from one collection district to another collection district, without affixing the proper stamp on said vessels of lager beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquor at the brewery or place of manufacture, under a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district, (who is to grant the same upon application,) wherein said malt liquor is manufactured, to said depot or warehouse, but to no other place, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, and thereafter the manufacturer of the malt liquor so so removed shall stamp the same when it leaves such depot or warehouse, in the same manner and under the same penalties and liabilities as when stamped at the brewery as herein provided; and the collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated shall furnish the manufacturer with the stamps for stamping the same, as if the said malt liquor had been manufactured in the district: And provided further, That when fermented liquor has become sour or damaged, so as to be incapable of use as such, brewers may sell the same for manufacturing purposes, and may remove the same for manufacturing purposes, in casks or other vessels, unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, containing, respectively, not less than one barrel each, and having the nature of their contents marked upon them, without affixing thereon the permit, stamps, or stamps required.

SEC. 25. That every brewer shall by branding mark, or cause to be marked, upon every hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the fermented liquor made by him, before it is sold or removed from the brewery, or brewery warehouse, or other place of manufacture, the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor was manufactured, and the place where the same shall have been made. And any person, other than the owner thereof, or his agent, authorized so to do, who shall intentionally remove or deface such marks therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each cask or vessel from which the mark is so removed or defaced: Provided, however, That when a brewer shall purchase fermented liquor finished and ready for sale from another brewer, in order to supply the customers of such purchaser, such purchaser may, upon written notice to the collector of his intention so to do, and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, furnish his own vessels, branded with his name and the place where his brewery is located, to be filled with the fermented liquor so purchased, and to be so removed; the proper stamp or stamps to be affixed and cancelled as aforesaid, by the manufacturer, before removal.

SEC. 26. That where a brewer shall, by reason of an accident by fire or flood, or by reason of his brewery undergoing repairs, or other circumstances which may, in the opinion of the collector of the proper district, require or render it proper that such brewer shall be permitted to conduct his business wholly or partially at some other place within the same or adjoining district for a temporary period, it shall be lawful for such collector, under such regulations and subject to such limitation of time as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, to issue a permit to such brewer authorizing him to conduct his business wholly or partially, according to the circumstances, at such other place for a period in such permit to be stated, and such brewer shall not be required to pay another special tax for the purpose.

SEC. 27. That where malt liquor or tun liquor, in the first stages of fermentation, known as unfermented worts, of whatever kind, is sold by one brewer to another for the purpose of producing fermentation or enlivening old or stale ale, porter, lager beer, or other fermented liquors, it shall not be liable to a tax to be paid by the seller thereof, but the tax on the same shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, when the same, having been mixed with the old or stale beer, is sold by him as provided by law, and such sale and transfer shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

SEC. 28. That the ownership or possession by any person of any fermented liquor after its sale or removal from brewery or warehouse, or other place where it was made, upon which the tax required shall not have been paid, shall render the same liable to seizure wherever found, and to forfeiture, removal under said permits excepted, and that the want of a proper stamp or stamps upon any hoghead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which fermented liquor may be contained after its sale or removal from the brewery where the same were made, or warehouse, as aforesaid, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima facie evidence of the non payment thereof.

SEC. 29. That any person, other than the purchaser or owner of any fermented liquor, or person acting on his behalf, or as his agent, who shall intentionally remove or deface the stamp or permit affixed upon the hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which the same may be contained, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each such vessel from which the stamp or permit is so removed or defaced, and to render compensation to such purchaser or owner for all damage sustained by him therefrom.

SEC. 30. That any person who shall withdraw any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel upon which the proper stamp or stamps shall not have been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who shall carry on or attempt to carry on, the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture.

TOBACCO.

SEC. 31. That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That section sixty one be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

That section fifty nine be amended by striking out all of paragraphs seven, eight, nine, and ten, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "Dealers in leaf tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf tobacco, as hereafter defined, shall pay twenty five dollars. And it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any internal revenue officer, or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of all his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and the place to which it is shipped. And any such farmer or planter who shall willfully refuse to furnish such information, or who shall knowingly make false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Dealers in tobacco shall hereafter sell only to other dealers who have paid a special tax as such, and to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export.

Dealers in leaf tobacco shall each pay five dollars. Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of a special tax as a wholesale or retail liquor dealer, or the payment of any other special tax, shall not relieve any person who sells manufactured tobacco and cigars from the payment of this tax: Provided, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco and snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Manufacturers of cigars shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar maker. Every cigar maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the assistant assessor of the division in which such cigar maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar maker so offending, by neglect or refusal to register, shall be employed by him.

"Peddlers of tobacco shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: When traveling with more than two horses, or other animals, the first class, and shall pay fifty dollars; when traveling with two horses, mules, or other animals, the second class, and shall pay twenty five dollars; when traveling with one horse, mule, or other animal, the third class, and shall pay fifteen dollars; when traveling on foot or by public conveyance, the fourth class, and shall pay ten dollars. Any person who sells or offers to sell and deliver manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, traveling from place to place, in the town or through the country, shall be regarded as a peddler of tobacco. Every peddler of tobacco, before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing to peddle tobacco, shall furnish to the collector of his district a statement accurately setting forth the place of his residence, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street where he resides; also the State or States through which he proposes to travel; the mode of travel, whether on foot, by public conveyance, or to travel with one, two, or more horses, mules, or other animals; to state also whether he proposes to sell his own manufactures or manufactures of others, and, if he sell for other parties, to name the person or persons for whom he sells. He shall also give a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the collector of the district, that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on tobacco, snuff, or cigars; that he will neither sell, nor offer for sale any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except in original and full packages, as the law requires the same to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, and except such packages of tobacco, snuff, and cigars as bear the manufacturer's label or caution notice, and his legal marks and brands, and genuine internal revenue stamps which have never before been used. Every peddler of tobacco, snuff or cigars, traveling with a wagon, shall affix and keep on the same, in a conspicuous place, a sign painted in oil colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection district, and shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, giving the name of the peddler, his residence, the class of his special tax receipt, and the fact of his having filed the required bond; and every person peddling tobacco shall, on demand of any officer of internal revenue, produce and exhibit said collector's certificate, and unless he shall do so, may be taken and deemed not to have paid the special tax, nor otherwise to have complied with the law. And in case any peddler shall refuse to exhibit his or her receipt as aforesaid, when demanded by any officer of internal revenue, said officer may seize the horse, or mule, wagon and contents, or pack, bundle, or basket of any person so refusing; and the assessor of the district in which the seizure has occurred may, on ten days' notice, published in any newspaper in the district, or served personally on the peddler, or at his dwelling house, require such peddler to show cause if any he has, why the horses or mules, wagon and contents, pack, bundle, or basket so seized shall not be forfeited; and in case no sufficient cause is shown the assessor may direct a forfeiture, and issue an order to the collector, or to any deputy collector of the district, for the sale of the property so forfeited; and the same, after payment of the expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid to the collector for the use of the United States; and all such special taxes shall become due on the first day of May in each year, or on commencing business; and if such peddler shall have not paid the special tax for the current year he shall pay the same within thirty days after the passage of this act. In the former case the tax shall reckoned for one year, and in the latter case proportionately for that part of the year from the first day of the month in which the liability to a special tax commenced to the first day of May following. And any person who shall, after the passage of this act, be found peddling tobacco, snuff, or cigars, without having given the bond, or without having previously obtained the collector's certificate as herein provided, or who shall sell tobacco, snuff, or cigars otherwise than in original and full packages as put up by the manufacturer; or who shall have in his possession any internal revenue stamps or stamps which have been removed from any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or any empty or partially emptied box or other package which has been used for tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the stamp or stamps on which have not been destroyed; or shall fail to have affixed to his wagon, in a conspicuous place, a sign, painted in oil colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection district, shall, for each such offense, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

That section sixty five be amended by adding at the end of the section the following words, to wit: "And if any manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall sell, or remove for sale or consumption, any tobacco, snuff, or cigars upon which a tax is required to be paid by stamps, without the use of the proper stamps, in addition to other penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor or any internal revenue officer detailed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector. And the subsequent proceedings for collection shall be in all respects like those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions."

That section sixty two be amended by striking out after the words "or in bladders" the words "containing not exceeding ten pounds each, or" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and;" in the paragraph relating to fine cut and chewing tobacco, by striking out the word "one half;" in the paragraph relating to smoking tobacco, by inserting after the words "all smoking tobacco" the words "and all cut and granulated tobacco other than fine cut chewing, and shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing; and, in the same paragraph, by inserting after the words "refuse scraps," the words "clippings, cuttings," and by striking out from the last paragraph the words "or the proprietor's name and his trade mark," and by adding at the end of said paragraph the following words: "And provided further, That fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe. And provided further, That wood, metal, paper, or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may establish."

That section sixty three be amended by striking out the word "and the sum of the said bond may be increased, from time to time, and additional sureties required by the collector, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "additional sureties may be required by the collector, from time to time, but the penal sum of said bond shall not be computed by him in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, except under special instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

That section sixty seven be amended by striking out the word "warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "export;" also, by adding to the end of the said section the following: "That such stamps as may be required to stamp tobacco, snuff,

(Concluded on fourth page.)

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1872.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, MO, Nov 4, 1872.

On Saturday morning, at six o'clock, A. M., with Mr. Chase and wife we mounted a Western wagon and drove across the country six miles to Shenandoah, to take the cars. The sun arose majestically, as we entered the open prairie. It was frosty and piercing. The prairie chickens were flying hither and thither in large numbers and inviting pursuit, but I had had enough of that kind of thing. Sad experience had told me that they are not as readily shot as their numbers might indicate.

At Shenandoah we parted with our friends and took the train for Hamburg, a point on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. The country lying immediately along the road is in the main inferior prairie, with straggling clumps of cotton wood trees. As we entered Hamburg a train of thirty or thirty-five cars, freighted with Texas cattle, pulled out.—The cattle appeared to be in very good condition. The Chicago market, I presume, was the objective point. Most all the stock of the great stock-raising districts lying at the base of the Rocky Mountain Range is conveyed to this market. From Chicago it is shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Hamburg is a straggling village of eight or ten hundred inhabitants, and has the general appearance of all Western railroad villages. We were hurried from the branch train to the train on the main line of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., which had halted a few moments for us. The employees on this latter road were the most obliging and gentlemanly of any we have met thus far on our tour. It was quite in contrast with my experience with an official at Burlington. I stepped up to the ticket office and said: "Sir, can you tell me where I can find Mr. T.?" "I don't know where he is!" was answered gruffly. "Probably he is in his office?" "I don't know; hain't seen him to-day!" "Where is his office?" "Down below!" Now, "down below" was all Greek to me. It was after dark, and I knew no more which was up or down than a strange individual waking up for the first time in the middle of a dry plain hundreds of miles in length and breadth. So pointing in the direction supposed to be intended, I asked, "down there?" "Yes, down below!" Of course I did not find Mr. T. I do not wish to be understood as complaining more of this individual than others of the same disposition. I simply relate the circumstance to show how strangers, ignorant of strange localities and circumstances, are treated by disobliging officials.

As we rolled along down the bed of the muddy and treacherous Missouri, the bluffs were a mile or two to our left while the river was almost an equal distance on our right; its banks lined with rows of cotton wood and other trees. The river bottom soil is excellent for producing grass, corn and the smaller grains. We began to see old traces of the peculiar institution. The tumble-down appearance of things, sluggish ox teams in numbers, and not a few of the colored gentlemen themselves. At length both river and bluffs closed in on us, and we had the high grounds on the one hand and the river or one of its numerous arms on the other.

St. Joseph is the most important town on the route on the Missouri side. It is one of the oldest settlements on the river. It is substantially built upon the high bluffs, and is the center of a large and increasing trade. A bridge is being erected over the Missouri river at this place, which will cost $1,500,000, and when completed will give it many of the advantages now possessed by Kansas City and Leavenworth. At this point we took Secretary Delano and his wife, Gov. Kirk, Hon. R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Kansas City *Journal*, and other distinguished personages on board. The Secretary had addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans at St Joseph the evening previously. I suppose the object is to secure the election of the Republican candidate for Congress, as there is no chance for the State. The enfranchised rebels and their allies are too strong for the Republicans. The Secretary is a very pleasant and agreeable middle aged gentleman, who endeavors to make all those around him feel perfectly at home.

A few minutes after four o'clock we reached Harlem on the North side of the river from Kansas City. The Secretary remarked to Mr. Van Horn, at the mention of Harlem, that they were copying after New York and queried: "Where is Hell Gate?" to which the Governor replied: "It is Kansas City itself!" Van Horn laughed rather doubtfully at the witticism. We crossed the great iron bridge, the first to span the Missouri, and in a few minutes later we were in the midst of the noise and confusion of the Union Depot. We took one of the splendid omnibusses of Short & Co., and in the course of half an hour were landed safely at the residence of our esteemed friend J. C. Kiser, Esq., No. 717, East Twelfth street, formerly of Bedford, Penna.

Mr. Kiser left Bedford with his family less than five years ago and located in this place, in what was then the country, there not being more than half a score of houses on Twelfth street east of Main, and now the city has enveloped him on all sides and extended far beyond him. He and his family have been very fortunate, and are prospering. On Sunday morning we attended service at the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and heard a very peculiar discourse. In the afternoon we called on our old and fast friends from boyhood, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Holsinger, formerly of Woodbury, Bedford county, Penna. We found them very handsomely located on Hackberry street, enjoying themselves as in days of yore. Time has left its traces upon them, yet they appear as buoyant in spirits and almost as vigorous as when we met them daily years ago.

The greater part of to-day has been spent in running over the city and seeing the various objects of interest. Kansas City is built upon the high bluffs of the Missouri river near the junction of that river with the Kansas, and where the former makes its great bend from a Southern direction to that of an Eastern, across the State of Missouri, to its junction with the Mississippi. It is not in Kansas as its name would indicate, although a new portion of the city is. It is growing very rapidly. Eight or ten railroads already centre here, and others are projected. The citizens firmly believe it will become one of the greatest cities west of the Mississippi. Manufactories are now talked of generally, and I have no doubt that the advice of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of our State, will be universally accepted, and in a few years Kansas City will have all the factories she now so much stands in need of. The principal streets are built up with commodious and costly buildings, and the merchants and other business men appear to be overrun with business. The irregular surface upon which the city is built has made the grading of streets very expensive, but the work goes bravely on, and in a few years all will be made even.

To-night at 10 o'clock I take the Kansas Pacific R. R. for Denver, leaving my companion here with her numerous friends. While you are quietly casting your ballots to-morrow to ratify the verdicts of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, rendered on the 8th of October, I will be rolling over the vast plains, frequented by buffalo and antelope, between this and the mountains. Wednesday morning's sun will see Gen. Grant elected by the largest popular vote that has ever been given to any President.

J. R. D.

DENVER, COLO. TER., Nov. 6, 1872.

As suggested in my letter of the 4th inst., I left Kansas City, at 11 o'clock, P. M., on a Pullman sleeping car for this place. When morning dawned I found that we were in the neighborhood of Manhatten about 114 miles from the place of starting. The country had a desolate look. The timber became less vigorous and less abundant hourly. We whirled past Fort Riley which is occupied by troops. What a monotonous life they must lead! Soon we reached Junction City where the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad leading from Ft. Scott, forms a junction. A little over an hour later we reached Abilene, which, a year or so ago, was the point where the Texas cattle trail struck the Kansas Pacific. It is now, in a certain sense, a "deserted village." The trail, for the last year, has struck Ellsworth, a considerable town 56 miles further west, where I was told, by a Texas cattle drover, that at least $3,000,000 worth of cattle changed hands within the last season. All this amount of money was handled at this point. Just think of a village of 1,000 or 1,200 inhabitants doing $3,000,000 worth of just one branch of business, at that too several hundred miles out on the plains! But these western town are fast. They "go it while they are young." The congregation of so many border men, dealing in cattle, throws together, very often, the worst elements known to society. This was the case at Abilene. Pandemonium let loose, I am told, could not have been much worse. Whiskey drinking, gambling, dance houses, fighting and shooting were general. The authorities, not knowing what to do, at last hit upon the expedient of making "Wild Bill." who has figured so conspicuously in Harper's Monthly and other publications, Chief Marshal of the place. All desperadoes know Bill His pistol never misses fire nor do his balls fail to hit the mark. Bill found he had his hands full, however. One ruffian, named "Texas Joe," had been a constant annoyance to the authorities. Bill issued an order that Joe should be disarmed, but Joe paid no attention to the order. With all Texas at his back what did Joe care for Bill. One evening Bill recognized Joe deliberately taking aim, and firing upon a dog in the street. Bill reminded him of his order and told him he must disarm at once, whereupon Joe banged away at Bill. Bill drew his pistol and there were two reports, and there were just two holes in Joe in the region where the heart is generally found in good men. Joe was carried home and preparations made for a funeral. Texas was aroused, but Bill was not to be trifled with so they raised a fund of $2,000 and employed six ruffians to shoot Bill. He concluded to leave for a short time until the matter would blow over. As he entered the cars six ruffians followed him and surrounded him. Bill out-flanked them and got into their rear and when he got off the train at Topeka, and they attempted to follow him, they found him on the platform, pistol in hand, admonishing them that they were not wanted at that stopping place, and they found it convenient to go further down the road before stopping off. Bill is now Marshal of Hays. I had the pleasure of seeing this famous individual twice. He is a small wiry man, with long straight black hair, hanging down on his shoulders, black mustache, and a perfect dandy in every other respect. He is the right man in the right place.

This portion of Kansas is watered by the Republican river, and is principally adapted to grazing and stock raising. Ranches are abundant and thousands of cattle and sheep are herded from year to year. The country around Salina appears to be very fine and for several stations west.

Every step of the road west now reminds me of the wanton destruction of the buffalo. Their bones whiten almost every rod of ground. At Bunkerhill, quite a trafic is carried on in their bones. Large quantities of them are shipped to the bone mills for which they realize about $6 per ton. By the way Bunkerhill is the dryest town that I have yet seen. There is no water within seven miles of it. The railroad owns every alternate section of land and it has induced emigrants to locate here on condition that it will supply the town with water for a certain number of years. When asked what they will do at the expiration of the time agreed upon between them and the company, they say they will sink an artesian well and supply the whole country. Such is western enterprise.

I gazed upon both sides of the railroad for hours in hopes of seeing a real live buffalo. Prairie dogs and antelopes were very numerous but no buffalo. It was amusing to see the frightened antelopes running parallel with the train, at the distance of a fourth of a mile, endeavoring to get away from it, but blood and muscle would eventually fall behind iron and steam. At last the sun was setting low down on the western horison and I had given up all hopes of seeing living buffalo when a cry of "buffalo! buffalo!" came from the south side of the car, and there loping away from the train were four full grown buffalo and a calf. I was gratified. At Buffalo, and several other stations, I saw hides piled up in great numbers. Parties are employed, the whole year round, to kill buffalo for the hides merely. Congress should pass a heavy penalty for this kind of wanton destruction. I saw the skinned carcasses of six full grown buffaloes lying within a radius of one hundred yards, and their skeletons can be counted by hundreds from any elevation within the range. Some of the hunters occupy very queer quarters. They live in caves and sod houses. The caves are covered with sod and generally have a keg or barrel for a chimney. I saw several trains of emigrants encamped along the railroad, while others had squatted and were living in their wagons. Life upon the border is not the most pleasant and comfortable judging from appearances.

At an early hour I retired for the night. All day long we were striking due west from Kansas City. The railroad is in an excellent condition, and the Pullman cars run as smooth as they do on our Eastern roads. The ride, however, is a very monotonous one. Nothing for hundreds of miles but one vast black plain, made so by the prairie fires caused by sparks from the engines. No one can judge the country by simply reading a description of it. "Go West!" and let me add, try the Smoky Hill route.

At an early hour this morning the porter of our car awakened us with the assurance that we were approaching Denver. I found that we had arrived upon the heels of a snow storm, and that the vast plain and the mountains—the Rocky Mountains—which began to loom up in the distance, were covered with snow. The porter said that it was feared, during the night, that the drifts might interfere with our progress. The country looked very dreary. It was very apparent that Denver was not in the midst of an agricultural region. An hour later and I arrive here and put up at the American House.

Denver is a very busy, bustling place. Many of the business houses are very fine with plate glass fronts that must have cost thousands of dollars. The streets are wide and a number of them well built up.—There are, however, entirely too many dram shops. There must be a vast quantity of liquor drank here to afford all engaged in the business a living. The population does not exceed 12,000. It is principally a supply depot for the mining regions. The mountains look as if they were only three or four miles away, but I am told that they are about seventeen miles off. I learn from the *Rocky Mountain News* of this morning that Grant has carried three-fourths of the States.—This is glorious! I must quit. I take the next train for Pueblo, where I expect to meet W. W. Borst, Esq., Superintendent of the Narrow Guage Road. My next will reach you from that point.

J. R. D.

☞ The Constitutional Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday of last week, and organized by the unanimous election of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, as President, and the selection of a full set of subordinate officers. Nothing of importance has transpired up to the present except the passage of a resolution to meet in Philadelphia after the meeting of the next Legislature.

Letter from Ireland.

STEAMER WYOMING,
OFF QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND,
Nov. 2, 1872.

DEAR EDITOR:—As economy of time, paper and postage is of considerable importance to me, I will, with your permission, communicate with my numerous friends in Huntingdon county through the columns of the JOURNAL, and if any of them do not take it now, they may, and doubtless will, hear from me more frequently by subscribing for your valuable paper at once.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23d, the last farewells to home and loved ones were hastily spoken, and at noon the fine, large steamship Wyoming glided out of the port of New York and started for Liverpool, England.

We soon began to make the acquaintance of our fellow passengers, and were pleased to find that we had a small but very pleasant and sociable company.—Among others are Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, an Episcopal minister from Philadelphia,—the only surviving brother of Ex-President Buchanan—with his wife and two daughters. Rev. Horace James, one of the editors of *The Congregationalist*, of Boston, on his way, with a young gentleman of his congregation, to visit Europe and the Holy Land, Ralph Waldo Emerson and daughter on their way to Italy and other countries of Europe, Revs. Budly and Chevington with their wives, the Misses Blackmer and Pultz, and the subscriber with his wife and child, eight in all bound for the M. E. Mission in India. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Warren, of the Presbyterian Church, bound for their mission field in India, in which the Doctor has spent sixteen years. Then we must not forget a Quaker gentleman and his wife, on a mission to Ireland. A Mormon lady going to Germany, a Lieutenant in the Austrian army, and many others, going to Europe for business and pleasure. We had three days of pleasant weather, consequently less sea sickness than usual. On Sabbath we had two religious services. Rev. Buchanan preaching in the morning and Dr. Warren in the evening.

Sunday night the waves began to roll fearfully and the sea has been rough most of the time since. All, or nearly all of us, have been very sick and miserable indeed. It is with great difficulty that I can sit up to pen these lines, but I hope to get all right again soon after reaching land.

Our poet, Mr. Emerson, has, at the request of the passengers, entertained us two evenings by giving select readings from his own and other poems. The old gentleman looks feeble and is quite bald. Our officers are exceedingly pleasant men and every attention is paid to the passengers. Our steamer can carry 2415 tons and 1211 passengers, so you may know she is not small.

J. D. BROWN.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

We publish below the official vote of the State at the election for President, November 5, 1872.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Buckalew......	Hartranft......	Greeley......	Grant..........
Adams	3038	2765	2580	2735
Allegheny	16490	25771	9055	25846
Armstrong	3469	4484	2078	4297
Beaver	2882	3685	1798	3517
Bedford	2977	2973	2165	2901
Berks	13947	7898	10201	7741
Blair	3244	4263	2183	4251
Bradford	4434	7443	3563	7442
Bucks	7658	7278	5145	6913
Butler	3440	3985	2534	4015
Cambria	3530	2828	2547	2841
Cameron	531	572	340	554
Carbon	2533	2444	1946	2452
Centre	3712	3292	2695	3142
Chester	6510	9386	3862	9249
Clarion	3583	2727	2304	2558
Clearfield	3432	1995	2329	1970
Clinton	2632	2018	1758	2003
Columbia	3826	2110	3001	2009
Crawford	6473	7031	4887	6938
Cumberland	4614	4176	3557	3895
Dauphin	5113	7450	3331	6954
Delaware	2638	4339	1166	4231
Elk	1193	628	753	679
Erie	5271	7467	3787	7502
Fayette	4631	3954	2663	3881
Forest	340	418	155	360
Franklin	4182	4505	3146	4301
Fulton	1125	797	808	737
Greene	3450	1795	2829	1852
Huntingdon	2690	3249	1805	3096
Indiana	2146	4472	1266	4286
Jefferson	2247	2407	1156	2253
Juniata	1739	1352	1265	1306
Lancaster	9064	13775	5717	14288
Lawrence	1765	3426	945	3429
Lebanon	2834	4285	2076	4171
Lehigh	6895	5355	5622	5342
Luzerne	14433	12341	10904	12966
Lycoming	5056	4639	3837	4428
McKean	950	1025	618	1040
Mercer	4598	5573	3411	5517
Mifflin	1705	1786	1127	1685
Monroe	2839	658	2205	787
Montgomery	8463	8454	5112	8080
Montour	1623	1378	1333	1384
Northampton	8121	4880	6155	4841
Northumberland	4363	4314	3356	4271
Perry	2514	2752	1744	2563
Philadelphia	48841	69278	23407	68792
Pike	1154	246	797	339
Potter	1042	1466	554	1463
Schuylkill	9377	8980	6983	8657
Snyder	1372	1906	915	1803
Somerset	1862	3130	1383	3495
Sullivan	744	431	571	440
Susquehanna	3403	4333	2907	4536
Tioga	2376	5504	1777	5730
Union	1374	2069	916	1997
Venango	4415	5071	2986	4780
Warren	2333	3176	1538	3690
Washington	4992	5394	3223	5134
Wayne	3030	2119	2152	2463
Westmoreland	6475	5581	4719	5412
Wyoming	1791	1561	1399	1552
York	8388	6400	6753	6299
Totals	317760	353387	211961	349689
		317760		211961
Majority		35627		137728

Terrible Fire in Boston.

The following is a minute description of the terrible conflagration which visited the city of Boston on the 9th and 10th instant:

About 70 acres of the best stores in Boston are in ashes, including almost all the wholesale shoe and leather, and dry goods and wool establishments in the city. The burned district is bounded by Summer, Federal, Broad, Central, Water, Washington and Bedford streets.

There was hardly a breath of air stirring when the alarm was sounded—about 7½ o'clock, followed by a second, third and fourth in rapid succession; but the first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large four story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied by Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the woodwork of the mansard roof.

The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high and each surmounted with a mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. The detached splinters flew readily as the air was warmed by the terrible heat, and soon flames began licking the mansard roof on the opposite side far above the reach of streams directed upon it from all quarters. Fire was constantly in the air and one building after another caught on the roof and flames skipped lightly along from one window sill to another, so that in less than thirty minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames.

The firemen erected barricades and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected. An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebe's Block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with Mansard roof over all, must go. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms was a perfect column of flames. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Pieces of dry goods went whistling across the square, lodging on the window sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's block stood, a solid wall of granite, several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it and two million dollars soon lay a heap of stones, bricks and mortar. A hurricane now raged, and owing to the intense heat and perfect sleet of coals, it drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace and caught like tinder. Four story granite blocks seemed like shavings, and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

The fire was now on Federal street, and the wood houses were going like oil factories. The paper houses came next. The fire extended on both sides of Lincoln street. On Russia warf all the buildings, mostly used by rag, paper and junk merchants, were destroyed. At Robbin's warf, a schooner was destroyed, as were the coal sheds, and a large quantity of lumber on the pier. The warf of the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was burned, and their passenger station on Broad street, at the foot of Summer, was destroyed.

The area of the burnt district will be found when carefully estimated, says the *Daily advertiser*, "slightly to exceed sixty foue acres, or 2,787,840 square feet. Deducting the space covered by streets, the area occupied by buildings is a little less than, 2,000,000 square feet. The structures did not cover the remaining space, but assuming that they did, and they were worth $10 per square foot, the entire loss in buildings will amount to $20,000,000, an estimate to the correctness of which we have the testimony of many sagacious holders of real estate. The total number of buildings consumed, may roughly be stated at about 950. The loss in merchandise is set by the most competent experts at not over three times the amount of the loss of buildings, it being borne in mind that in a number of streets the structures were used principally for offices, containing nothing very valuable; that in many warehouses the stocks of merchandise were low, some of the dry goods commission houses, for example, having hardly any goods in store.

Our estimate, thereof, sets the entire loss at $80,000,000, prodigious destruction in itself, but by no means one to inflict a crushing blow upon the prosperity of Boston. All the old boot and shoe commision firms are solvent, and even strong as before the fire, and by their solvency will preserve to Boston, unimpared, their very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms also in the same line, came out of the fire with large losses, it is true, but able to meet all their engagements, and to continue their business. The same may be said in general terms of the large manufacturers and dealers in clothing. Their stocks in hand are consumed, but their surplus of assets in bills and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they may be able to recover will save them. That there will be failures in several of the leading business houses is probable, but in the case of many firms, we believe, it will be found that after a suspension of payments until they can ascertain how much of their insurance can be realized, they will resume payments and go on as before.

The conflagration was rekindled by a gas explosion early Monday morning and several additional stores were destroyed before the flames were checked.

Twenty-seven newspapers and magazines were burned out—Oliver Optic's Magazine, Ballou's and Gleason's publications, Waverly Magazine, and the Flag of Our Union being among the number.

Only three out of seven banks burned out failed to settle at the clearing House, Monday, the three referred to being unable to get at their vaults.

It is estimated that $2,000,000 will cover the entire loss of the Philadelphia companies. The losses are mostly sustained by the strongest companies, with a surplus more than sufficient to cover the losses.

The following is a statement of the actual losses of the Philadelphia companies; Insurance Company of North America, $900,000; Union Mutual, $34,000; Delaware Mutual, $400,000; 10,000; Franklin, $500,000; Girard, $50,000; Pennsylvania, $300,000; State of Pennsylvania, $100,000; American, $300,000. Total $2,904,000.

About thirty lives were lost during the fire. At one spot three men were buried by the falling of a wall.

An experienced financial and commercial writer in the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"The fire in the business district is one of the most severe and disastrous that ever occurred in this country, and, while but few dwelling houses were burned, and but a comparatively small number of families left homeless, the finest warehouses and stores of the city, and the entire space occupied by the wholesale dry goods dealers, wool merchants, boot and shoe, and hide and leather dealers, and clothing houses were entirely destroyed.

"Not a wool house is standing in the city. The whole of Pearl and High streets, which were devoted exclusively to the boot and shoe and hide leather trade, are a heap of ruins. Every wholesale clothing house, with a single exception, is burned, and but three or four dry-goods commission houses are left standing. The loss in buildings is immense, and, together with the large stocks of imported and domestic fabrics that were burned, cannot be estimated at less than $80,000,000.

All the domestic wool in the city has been burned, and the total number of pounds of foreign and domestic fleece and pulled wool destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8,000,000 pounds, while the entire stock remaining in this market consists of foreign wool, and is less than 8,000 bales. The destruction of boots, shoes and leather has been quite as complete as that of wool, although the stock of boots and shoes in the warehouses is much lighter at this season than it would have been about a month later, and the loss will consequently be less to the owners. Besides this, large quantities of boots, shoes and leather were saved, which will materially lighten the loss of the of the sufferers. The wholesale clothing houses, with one or two exceptions, were completely burned, although a considerable quantity of goods were saved, and the stocks on hand were not very large.

With a few exceptions, all the commission dry good houses are burned to the ground, not even the walls of the buildings being left standing. The destruction of the jobbing house has been nearly complete and the agent of the largest mills in the country says that but one of all his customers in the city has a place left for his business. The fire did not reach that section of the city occupied by the provision, produce, and flour and grain trade, nor were there any losses to the fish or salt dealers, and but slight damage to the wholesale grocers. None of the hotels have been destroyed, and the railroads, with the exception of the Hartford and Erie, have not suffered, as the fire did not extend in that direction,

Preparations have already begun for the resumption of business, and the re-erection of stores and warehouses. The Shoe and Leather Association has appointed a committee to ask from the City Government the unoccupied ground at Fort Hill as a site for new stores. The Boston insurance companies will pay from 20 to 100 per cent. of their losses. There is no feeling of despondency in business circles, and no crisis is feared. It is stated that nearly 10,000 poor sewing girls are thrown out of employment.

The closing prayer of Dr Talmage, on Sunday morning last, was as follows: Lord Almighty, put out the fire and control its raging. Silence the agony of prostrate, dying, burning Boston. Hear Thou, the cry of the distressed and homeless. O Lord, let our prayer be heard for those now amid the cracklings of the flames. Lord, help them. Save their churches, save their store houses, save their homes, save their lives; and may there go forth from all this land a deep, heartfelt sympathy such as not long ago we felt for another city: and as that tribulation and trial was blest to all this land, we pray Thee that this tribulation and trial of a sister city may be blest to us, and may we feel with what a very slender grasp we hold all our earthly treasures, and that nothing on earth is certain, and if a man gets a whole world and invests it in store houses he is not sure of the investment. This shall be our closing prayer—"Lord help that city. Amen."

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A Washington City Drug Clerk Weds a Widow and a Fortune.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing under date of October 10th, says:

Another of those interesting little romances in real life has just come to light in Washington. The *bon ton* is in ecstacies over it. A dapper-looking apothecary's clerk has succeeded in marrying a fortune of $3,000,000, and now he has gone West to spend it. The facts in the case as related to me this morning are as follows:

Six months ago a charming young lady, dressed elegantly and in the height of fashion, and representing herself to be the relict of a late prominent oil speculator, appeared in Washington and took up her residence at the Arlington Hotel. While at the Arlington she one day took occasion to procure an assortment of perfumery, and in quest of that desirable acquisition of the toilet, called at a drug store situated opposite the Treasury Department. Behind the showy counter waited an attractive clerk, a young gentleman of twenty-nine, who was no sooner seen than he had conquered. The next day the relict of the late New York oil speculator invited the elegant drug clerk to a tete-a-tete at the Arlington,

Therefore occurs a blank, until the time of the Baltimore Convention when Mr. Drug Clerk received a mysterious note from New York. He went to Baltimore, there met the lady, was married, remained throughout the convention and quietly returned to Washington, to resign his clerkship and exist without visible means of support. The lady soon followed him here, and again went to the Arlington, where she resided some time, occasionally receiving the fortunate husband and loading him with presents of diamond rings, gold watches, &c., winding up by transferring to him a whole business lot in San Francisco, with the business thereon, a very valuable piece of property, of which she herself holds a companion in New York. Next they started for Philadelphia, where the lady took a sudden notion to go West, the only notification the ex drug clerk's friends receiving of his intention being a telegram couched in these words:

"Shan't return. Can't avoid it. Am going to San Francisco."

Yesterday, a letter was received from the Pacific Slope, containing the information that the young man had started a magnificent wholesale drug store at the Golden Gate. The immense wealth which has fallen to his lot, together with the extraordinary manner of match making, and the beauty and high standing of the wife are the nine days' wonder. Our late drug clerk is of course a very stylish young man. He was formerly a captain in the rebel army, where it is reported he served with distinction, is well connected here, and has a good reputation in society.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of David G. Corbin, deceased.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of David G. Corbin, deceased, to-wit: All that tract of land known as the "Lower Farm," situate in Juniata Township, in said county, about three miles south of Huntingdon, and bounded by lands of Wm. L. Musser, Christian Long and others, containing 74 acres, more or less, about sixty acres of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance being well covered with timber. On this farm are the following buildings and improvements:

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN,

which are well supplied with excellent water conveyed in pipes from a never failing spring. Also a good, new BANK BARN, WAGON SHED and CORN CRIB. Good spring water is supplied for the stock in the barn yard, and all modern conveniences provided for making the stables comfortable. This farm also has a good

APPLE ORCHARD,

containing the best varieties of fruit, with some Pear and Peach Trees also in good bearing condition.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate will be exposed to sale on the premises:

THE MANSION FARM

of the said David G. Corbin, deceased, situated in Juniata Township aforesaid, four miles south from Huntingdon, bounded by lands of Jacob Brenneman and by the Raystown Branch, containing 282 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with good White Oak and Rock Oak Saw Timber, which can be conveniently taken off, and which finds ready sale. This farm has on it a large BANK BARN, WAGON SHED, CORN CRIB and CIDER MILL and PRESS. It is well supplied with fruit from a large APPLE ORCHARD, which contains many varieties of excellent fruit, also peaches and pears of good varieties.

These farms are both advantageously located, near to market, and in a good neighborhood. Persons wishing to purchase first class homes cannot find better localities.

Persons desiring information in regard to these properties will apply by letter or in person to the undersigned Trustee, or his attorney, K. Allen Lovell.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of the widow of David G. Corbin, deceased, with interest payable regularly and annually to said widow during her natural life, said deferred payments to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
nov20-2w. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS IN HUNTINGDON, PENN.

Estate of David G. Corbin, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1872, the following described real estate, late of David G. Corbin, deceased: All that certain part of a lot of ground situate in the town of West Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet on Washington street and extending in depth at right angles to the same 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, being the eastern half of lot No. 226 in the plan of said town.

Also all that certain lot of ground, adjoining the above described half lot on the east, being lot No. 216 in the plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending in depth 100 feet to an alley fifteen feet wide.

These properties are located in the centre of the rapidly growing town of West Huntingdon, and are very desirable localities either for dwellings or for business purposes.

For information address the undersigned Trustee or his attorney, K. Allen Lovell.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of the widow of David G Corbin, deceased, with interest payable regularly and annually to said widow during her natural life, said deferred payments to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
nov20 2w. Trustee.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Private Sale, the farm upon which he now resides, situated in Juniata township, Huntingdon County, on Piny Ridge, about three miles from Huntingdon, containing 240 acres, about one-half cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance timbered with Chestnut, Pine and Oak. The improvements are a good log weatherboarded house, a log barn, corncrib and other out buildings. Also a good bearing orchard, and about 100 young apple and about 200 young peach trees, in fine growing order. Also a good supply of cherry and plum trees, a well of good water near the door, also a never failing spring which gives a good supply for the stock.

There is a School House on the Farm. For further particulars, call upon the premises or address the undersigned at Huntingdon, Pa.

Nov. 20, 1872. 3m. WM. H. McCALL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, upon the estate of Lemuel Green, of the borough of Cassville, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims, to present them for settlement.

AUSTIN GREEN,
Cassvill, Nov. 12, 1872. 6t.* Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Abraham Love, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Shore, of Cass Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JESSE D. SHORE,
Cassville, Nov. 18, 1872—6t.* Adm'r.

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON, SUCCESSORS to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

Marriages.

BRUMBAUGH—HUFFMAN.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. George Brumbaugh to Miss Elizabeth Huffman, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

NEFF—KNODE.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. Henry A. Neff to Miss Annie E. Knode, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVIS—SLACK.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Kistler, Mr. J. Nevin Davis to Miss Electa Slack, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

DYSERT—PHILIPS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Barr, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Moore, Mr. Jas. H. Dysert to Miss Mary Philips, all of Alexandria, Pa.

Deaths.

SHOFF.—On the 10th inst., Wellie, son of E. B. and S. L. Shoff, aged 5 months and 13 days.

We loved this tender little one,
And would have wished him stay,
But let our Father's will be done,
He shines in endless day.

FOUSE.—In Huntingdon, on the 14th inst., of membranous croup, Ralph W., son of Fred. S. and Hattie E. Fouse, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned will sell, at Private Sale, the following described Real Estate, situate on Stone Creek, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to wit: A tract of land known as the "Couch Mill Property," containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-five acres; over One Hundred acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, STORE HOUSE, also, four Dwelling Houses and a first-class (new) Bank Barn, with two never failing Wells of water, and a never failing Spring that cannot be excelled.

This is a first-class stock farm, having produced sixty tons of Timothy hay per season, with a capacity for one hundred tons per year. It is also well adapted to raising Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and all other grains and vegetables; there is water in nearly every field. The Grist Mill is admitted to be in one of the best locations, for a mill, in Huntingdon county. The site for a Country Store cannot be excelled, Store Room and Dwelling House rent for two hundred dollars per year.

The remaining portion of this tract of land, is well timbered, with WHITE PINE, WHITE AND ROCK OAK, HEMLOCK, &c., &c.

This property is also situate on the public road leading up Stone Creek, from Huntingdon to McAley's Fort, and is only ten miles from Huntingdon. In offering this property for sale the undersigned will add that he is induced to part with it through a desire to retire to private life, being now sixty-five years of age and having buried his wife recently is without a family.

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifteen thousand dollars cash, or sixteen thousand dollars in payments to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as the Mill or Farm will be sold separately if desired.

For reference, see Hon. John Scott, Messrs. Brown & Bailey, attorneys, and Messrs. Lovell & Musser, Attorneys, at Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY CONPROPST,
Conpropst's Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Nov.13,'72–3mos.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are all concerned in the announcement of anything touching our pockets, and hence we take occasion to display prominently to our readers the fact that

ROCKHILL & WILSON

THE FAMOUS PHILADELPHIA CLOTHIERS,

Have now on hand a stock unequalled for excellence and cheapness of

READY-MADE GARMENTS

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS,

EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT,

Contains the newest and most fashionable fabrics of the European and American markets, and both samples and full, but plain directions for self-measurement will be sent by

MAIL, ON APPLICATION TO

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Nov.13,'72–2t.

DRUGS AND NOTIONS.

Store room opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have a complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Soap, Combs, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., Pure Wines and Liquors, for medical use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. Ten per cent. will be deducted from the marked selling price of all medicines.

Have just received a new stock of Groceries, Provisions and Confectioneries, consisting of Teas Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, Raisins, Nuts, Dates, Figs, &c., &c. Tobacco and segars, all of which will be sold very low.

Nov.6, 1872. JOHNSTON.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME."—Seven hundred pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings, "Just the Book for intelligent rural homes:" The drawings are faithful representatives of Insect and Plant. Send for Circular. Address George Brooks, 124 North 7th st., Philadelphia. [nov6-1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jonathan Montague, deceased.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Montague, late of Cromwell township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mrs. AMELIA J. MONTAGUE,
JOHN A. MONTAGUE,
nov.6,1872*] Executors.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LEASES, IRON, &C.

The undersigned Assignee, will expose to Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1872,

commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, the following described property of the ENTERPRISE COAL COMPANY, to wit: A perpetual Coal lease on a tract of land containing about 11[illegible] acres, situate in Clearfield county, a quarter of a mile from T. & C. R. R. and three-quarters of a mile from Osceola, said property having a mine thereon, which has been worked for five years. Also an equitable interest in SIX BLOCKS OF HOUSES, situate in Centre county, being on the opposite side of T. & C. R. R from the schute where the coal from above mine is dumped into the R. R. cars. Also a lot of small "T" Iron, Strap Iron, Coal Wagons, Trestle, and fixtures generally belonging to a coal mine. Also, Scales R. R. Iron on Siding, switches, &c. The above property will be sold as a whole or separately, so as to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property of W. A. Orbison, to wit A Coal Lease running over 15 years, on a tract of land containing 175 acres, more or less, situate in Centre county, on the opposite side of T. & C. R. R. from above described property of Enterprise Coal Company, said property having a mine thereon opened, which has been worked for three years. Also, a lot of small "T" Iron, Strap Iron Coal Wagons, Blacksmith Shop, Scales, Two Mules, and fixtures generally belonging to a coal mine. Also, Railroad Iron on Siding, Switches, &c.

☞ The above property will be sold as a whole or separately, so as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Nov.6,'72–3t.] Assignee.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE,

☞ MOTTO CUPS and SAUCERS, MOTTO MUGS, and TOY TEA SETTS, *in great variety*. Also, VASES and FANCY TOILET SETTS, of the *handsomest designs* ☜

These goods I have imported directly from Europe, and my prices are as low as any Importer can sell the same goods in either this city or New York.

A. J. WEIDENER,
Nos. 38 S. Second and 29 Strawberry streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—My stock of CHANDELIERS, especially adapted to Churches, is very large. Books of Drawings showing the design of each chandelier and bracket, will be sent on request.

Oct.30,'72–2mos.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.
Oct.23'72–3mo.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72

SIX SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED for West School District. Liberal wages will be paid. J. B. FRAZIER, Sec'ty.
[sept.18 tf Shaver's Creek P. O.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873—SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for sale in Book or News Stores.

The Aldine, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of the Aldine will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, The Aldine is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when The Aldine assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of The Aldine.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, The Aldine will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of The Aldine can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure" by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to The Aldine, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $[illegible]0 per pair in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep The Aldine out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for The Aldine itself, the marvel falls short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of The Aldine.)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of The Aldine always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

Any person, wishing to act permanently as a local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5.50.

THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

Sept.4,'72–3mo.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES,
MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE
AND ASH BEDSTADS
FANCY WALNUT
BEDSTEADS, SOFAS,
CHAIRS AND ROCKERS,
CANE SEATED CHAIRS WOOD
SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price, $1. per bottle. E. F. Kunkle, proprietor, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 for Sale by Druggists. If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my Address, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, and it will come by next express train, and advice free of charge. [ap.24.

☞ Sold in Crawford by C. H. Reed.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 119, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WESTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m. 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m. 7 p. m.

EDUCATION, AND THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING.—No. 1.—The subject stated in this general form, may promise too much. It is not our purpose to enter into the discussion of it in all its bearings; nor to argue any new theory of education. We wish rather to speak of its *Aims* and *Results*, and then add in each number a few reflections on the Science and Art of teaching.

THE SILENCE OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Education has been, and is, a question of surpassing importance. The field of inquiry is alike extensive and difficult. Study and observation, however protracted and searching, have not, as yet, exhausted it, nor even satisfied its thirsting explorers. Nevertheless, most of our county papers seem silent on the subject. Whence this silence, if not from a lack of interest in the cause? We find nearly every other enterprise treated of, but this seems to be overlooked. Never have the secular papers abounded in harsher or more violent appeals to the unworthiest part of our nature on almost every other subject. Why we have even of late been invited to vote for men whom, if half their enemies tell is truth are even opposed to our common school system now operating so successfully. Justice would years ago have left such candidates suspended to the nearest tree. Every man who presents himself for office owes it to the public to be outspoken upon this subject. His continued silence upon this point will very naturally, and not unjustly, be construed as at least strong ground for the suspicion that in respect to our system of public education he is an enemy. Falsehood, treachery, abuse, wrath, and even bribery, in one form or other, were seldom cheaper than just now. Against these evils of a presidential campaign our people need to present the strongest possible barrier, or the political spirit will have infused into our public Schools its fatal poison, as it was want to do in New York, and make us the victim of an evil that we could well have resisted.

MR. FRANCIS KERNAN.

During the campaign we noticed with a good deal of interest the speech of Mr. Kernan, at Tammany Hall. Of course he criminated the national administration, and plead lustily for "reform," but failed to designate, the specific reforms needed. But the most remarkable thing about the address is its entire silence respecting the school question when the people were clamoring for his position on said question, and his purposed policy if elected. As a candidate for the highest executive office of the State, his opinions on that subject are a matter of prime interest to the people of the State, and it is simply a matter of duty to the people of the State that he should explicitly define his position. We hold that when countries are absorbed in political interests they should not forget the educational interests. But, however discouraging the prospect, at particular times, and in certain localities, the result is neither doubtful nor uncertain. Though positive hostility may show itself against the modes and means employed, the desirableness and value of the end attained, cannot be questioned. The educator will ever be held in high esteem, and his work receive, as it deserves, the unqualified approval and commendation of his own and succeeding generations.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

A misconception upon the general subject of education, as to its true idea and intent, confronts us at the very threshold of our discussion, and is of sufficient magnitude to demand a brief consideration. By many there is no proper distinction observed or allowed between Education and Instruction. According to their views, to be educated means simply to be made a reservoir for the facts and figures of the sciences, and for the dates and deeds of history. The man, therefore, of the most tenacious memory, holding, like an encyclopaedia, or a concordance, or a dictionary, the most elaborate definitions and scientific statements, the most intricate formulas and results of study, is necessarily the man of the most finished education. From this view we are compelled to dissent. Let it once be understood that instruction is only a means, whilst education is the end—that to know is one thing, to be educated quite another; that the one is oft the merest superficiality whilst the other is always thorough and profound, and there will be less impatience on the part of students and patrons, and much less imposition and pretension, (and if we may use a rough but expressive word,) there will be much less humbuggery among professional teachers. Education is not so much *a pouring into* the student, as it is *a drawing forth*; it is *training* more than *teaching*. Its chief aim and intent are to reveal and develop and exercise the power of thought, to call forth and stimulate and direct the unused, latent capacity of the mind, to instruct and guide and discipline the will, and to arouse, cultivate, nourish, nurse, and mature the moral sensibilities. It is not so much to cram the mind with intellectual food, as it is to exercise its energies upon the great questions of study and knowledge, and by its own strivings and efforts to develop its utmost capacities and work out its own conclusions. We cannot, therefore, withold our most earnest protest against the implied assumption, that the true aim and best results of this ancient and noble science, are merely to communicate knowledge, however valuable and necessary this may be, and that he has attained the best education who may boast the possession of the largest variety and heaviest burden of remembered facts. In a word, it is not memory, but mind, with which education is mainly concerned. To know, to recite, to repeat, to state what others have done, is comparatively easy and of as little value, whilst to think, to reason, to bring forth the results of reflection and study, demand a sterner application, and, by strengthening the whole mental economy, bestow a vastly richer reward

If one should undertake to explain to any ordinary child of four years of age the views which governed Canning in some great act of diplomacy, or all the bearings of the positions assumed by the different contracting powers at the peace of Tilsit, the difficulty would not be so much in the explanation, or in the thing itself, as in the immature powers, the want of instruction, the feeble grasp of comprehension of the boy that he should seek thus to instruct. A few years may do wonders for that boy. By reflection and study he may possibly grasp these principles more clearly than even Canning could, or might perhaps conduct a negotiation for peace with more talent than either of the great powers of Russia, France, or Prussia.

NATURAL ORDER OF STUDY.

The subjects embraced in the programme of studies should always follow each other in natural and logical order. The primary, or elementary subjects, should invariably be presented first, and the elements of each acquired and thoroughly understood by the pupil, before the teacher can judiciously proceed to inculcate the higher truths. Spelling and reading, definitions of things, first ideas of numbers, with simple exercises in mental arithmetic, writing, dictation, geography history, composition, grammar, correspondence, social science, natural philosophy, etc., should be introduced and taught in accordance with these principles; the lessons, in each instance, being suited to the mental capacity of the pupils. *Natural and logical order* should be a motto with every teacher and student; otherwise success, if possible, will, at all events, be doubtful. It has been well said that order and regularity "diminish labor, and proportionately increase the profits of business." Pupils desirous of acquiring any branch of knowledge, no matter what branch it be, should be led to regard it, not only in an abstract, but also in an applicate sense, and *vice versa*. In the acquisition, for instance, of geometry, arithmetic, geography, natural science, or any other branch of knowledge, *they should study the subject*, and regard books relating thereto as mere tools or means for that purpose. Many pupils (with the concurrence or connivance of their teachers) study the author more than they study the subject, implicitly adopting his views without exercising the least thought or reflection; forgetful of the fact that the human mind should never be a mere *passive* recipient. It should be the great and constant aim of the teacher to incite reflection, and make mind an *active* agent. Mind, in a passive state (if it can acquire useful knowledge at all), is little better tan a sponge absorbing water; whereas an active, reflective, reasoning mind, grows in knowledge and power as it grows in age, and day by day approaches nearer to its divine origin—the ever active Creator himself, of whom it is the noblest emanation.

I think it proper that I should close this article with some recognition of our new County Superintendent, M'Neil. He is a native of this county, having his home at Hubblesville; is about twenty five years of age; commenced teaching school when but sixteen and has taught seven terms in all. Goaded by a noble ambition to become learned he worked at manual labor during the summer months that he might earn enough to send him to school during the winter; and for the education thus obtained he has no one to thank but his own unwearied industry. The first high school he attended was a "County Normal" at Bedford, conducted by J. W. Dickerson, Esq., then County Superintendent of Bedford county, and Harry W. Fisher, the present Superintendent; as assistant principal. The next summer he attended Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap. The following summer he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, where, with the exception of two winters that he taught, he remained till he graduated in July, 1870, with the degree of B. E. (Bachelor in the Elements). He then occupied the position of Principal of the Upper Pittston graded schools, Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., during two school years. On application of the Board of Controllers under whom he taught to the Examining Committee and Faculty at Millersville, in July last was conferred the second degree in the practice of teaching.

His personal appearance is youthful, has black hair, a fair complexion, expressive features and graceful form; is pleasing in his manners, and his conversation is replete with wit and good sense, and would be regarded as a favorite in any social circle of intelligence and refinement. It is said of him, that he has never been known to speak ill of any of his brother teachers, or in fact any one, but is every ready to extend sympathy and aid to his poorer colleagues who are struggling upward. From early youth, has been an ardent lover of books and a persevering student, particularly in those branches which are needful for the more perfect developement of our manhood. Uniting intense love of knowledge with unusual intellectual powers and a good physical constitution, cradled and nurtured in respectable poverty, he was early compelled to toil for his own livelihood. This he did as a school teacher which gave specialty to his tastes, fixity to his aims, and eminent qualifications for his office as Superintendent of Common Schools. A christian gentleman, possessing a wide range of experience as a teacher, of admitted honesty and integrity, and known well throughout the county, will doubtless make an able and safe Superintendent. He will discharge his duties honestly and efficiently, and control the school affairs of the county with dignity to himself and credit to his fellow citizens. Above all, he he has never injured his system or weakened his intellect by the use of rum, and will bring to the discharge of his duties the clear head and steady purposes of the teetotaleer. He will we trust so elevate the standard of the qualification of teachers to such a grade as that those who are incompetent can no longer obtain certificates, that boards of directors may be protected against incompetent and insufficient teachers, and will most impartially exercise the functions of his office in advancing only those who reach the *requisite standard*.

JASON.

BRIEF MENTION.—

Christmas comes on Wednesday.

Johnstown is to have a town clock.

The horse disease is in Huntingdon.

The Luthern fair, last week, was a financial success.

But one Greeley hat is visible in ye ancient borough.

The Mansard roof is in bad repute since the Boston fire.

The town clock was froze up on Saturday and Monday.

Our cash receipts last week were distressingly meagre.

The irrepressible lectured in Johnstown on Monday night.

"Woman is a delusion:" Paul says he likes to hug delusions.

It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them.

The first snow of the season, hereaways, fell on Wednesday night.

That hunting party returned home, on Saturday last, with one deer.

The brick work of the car shops, in West Huntingdon, is going up rapidly.

The Hipporhinopluroinflobroncoerysypilozootic" is what they call it now.

Senator Scott took part in the Meade obsequies, in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst.

The Newport *News* has abandoned the "borrowed bowels" plan of publication. Sensible.

We have some valuable real estate for sale which we will sell at a bargain. Come and see us.

We saw a lady pass our office, the other day, who had a severe attack of the "kangaroo droop."

Venturesome boys won't stop jumping on and off cars until they "join that innumerable caravan."

Fifteen new tribes of Red Men have been organized in this State during the past six months.

Ned O'Baldwin, the giant prize fighter, passed through this place on Friday night, *en route* for Pittsburgh.

A St. Louis man advertises for "girls to work in hair." If married women will suit he can be supplied.

As a takist Gen. Grant is a success. The last great feat in that direction was the taking of the Dem.-Lib. party.

Flood, the coal and tobacco merchant on Fourth street, kicks the beam to the tune of two hundred and three pounds.

Horses in Philadelphia are generally convalescent, the street cars are again running and business generally reviving.

We noticed a fellow the other day, on Hill street, who had a severe attack of the "Epizootic waggle," vulgarly called drunk.

We have a fellow in this town too lazy to work, too proud to beg, but mean enough to steal his neighbors' chickens to keep from starving.

A Jersey editor gets off the following definition of a widow: "One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the same subject."

The young man who kissed his sweetheart, the other evening, at parting, should have waited until Luna's face was under a cloud. Don't you think so, James?

All those who were elected and wish to become members of the Huntingdon Musical Association will please be present on Saturday evening next, Nov. 23.

The brick work of Mr. Wm Long's store room, on Hill street, and of Mr. N. C. Decker's residence, on Washington street, is going up. Hurry up gentlemen, or you will freeze up.

D. Steward Elliot, of the Bedford County *Press*, has been appointed by Gov. Geary Major General of the Sixteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Bedford, Blair, Fulton, and Somerset, to rank as such from November 1, 1872.

The Jersey Shore *Herald* is bragging over the good looking girls of that village, and invites respectable young men who want wives that sport natural hair, bosoms and teeth, and who are able to cook a square meal, to call and make a selection. A rare chance for bargains.

[Reported by R. M'DIVITT, Esq.]

COURT AFFAIRS.—FIRST WEEK.—OYER AND TERMINER.—Susan Dunlap, accused of the murder of Elizabeth Dunlap, by poison, at Mapleton, some six months ago, was arraigned, and plead "not guilty" to the indictment, when the District Attorney informed the Court that he had no evidence to sustain the charge and asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which was granted and the prisoner discharged from custody.

This offense, it will be remembered, was laid sometime in May last, and the accused was committed to prison in default of bail. The case was continued from the last term in order to afford the Commonwealth an opportunity of making an analysis of the stomach of the deceased, under an order of the court, which, it seems, was found to be impracticable, and the stomach and intestines having been removed or abstracted, during this interval from the place where they had been buried.

Elisha P. M'Conahy was arraigned on the charge of robbery. The facts elicited on the trial were about as follows: A certain William Long, a resident of Hill Valley, in Shirley township, accompanied by the defendant, and one Moses Hardy, hailing from the same locality, visited this town some time in August last, and remained here over-night, Long having at the time in his possession some $200 in greenbacks. While here it seems the parties imbibed rather freely of "corn juice," and some time during the night, Long, having become oblivious to all outward scenes, "laid down to pleasant dreams" in the bridge over the Juniata, one of his companions in trial occupying a position on each side of him, and on awakening to consciousness in the morning discovered that, although he had lain down under the fancied protection of Moses and Elisha, he was nevertheless in the position of the worthy who, on a certain occasion went on a journey from Jerusalem down to Jericho, his wallet having been abstracted and rifled of its contents. The defendant, on being arrested, at his hearing before the Justice, acknowledged that he had taken out the pocket book some time during the night, and given it to Hardy, who had taken some of the contents out and handed defendant $25, and he was accordingly on this admission, convicted of larceny

QUARTER SESSIONS.—William Ripper, charged with fornication and bastardy, continued from last session, plead guilty and submitted. Usual order.

Moses Hardy, indicted for larceny, plead guilty and submitted.

John Jackson and Michael Flasher, Supervisors of Jackson township, were indicted for refusing to open and neglecting to repair a public road. The defendants alleged that they had reasonably and well performed their duties, having found the road in bad order, and having gone on to repair it by diligent effort. Quite a large number of the citizens of the township, and others, were called to show the condition of the road and the efforts made by the supervisors to get work done on it. Verdict for plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. H. S. Wharton.

This was an indictment for libel founded on the alleged publishing and circulating, some time in August last, a certain paper defamatory to the character of Prof. A. L. Guss. The prosecutor, Mr. Guss, is the Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville, a position which he has occupied for the last seven years, and Mr. Wharton is a citizen of this town. The parties are both well known to most of our citizens, and at the time referred to were both candidates for the nomination for Congress by the Republican party of this county. The paper placed in circulation by Mr. Wharton consisted principally of an application presented to the School Board of this borough by Rachel Pope for the withdrawal of her daughter, then a pupil of the Cassville school, with a copy of the statement, made and sworn to by her, that her reasons for the same consisted in an alleged insult offered to an older sister and former pupil of the Institution, by Prof. Guss, during a recent visit to the school. Mr. Guss, it seems, on hearing of the accusation, demanded an immediate investigation, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was called for this purpose, but the parties to the complaint not making their appearance, the case was dismissed by the Board, and suit was instituted against the defendant for publishing and circulating a copy of the paper, the plaintiff alleging that it was done maliciously, and for the purpose of defeating him in the coming political convention, thereby furthering the interest of the defendant.

The defence consisted principally in the allegation that the publication and circulation of the paper, even if the charge were ascertained to be untrue, was justifiable, under the existing laws, as a matter of public interest.

Louisa Pope, the principal witness for the defence, testified, in regard to the truthfulness of the charge, that on the 15th of May last, when on a visit to the School, of which she had formerly been a pupil, she was induced by Prof. Guss to go into his private office and while there was grossly insulted by him; that on leaving the office she immediately communicated the fact to Mrs. McManama, the lady in charge of the sick department, and to her mother on her arrival home. Her testimony was partially corroborated by her mother, Mrs. Rachel Pope, and one or two others, in regard to the circumstances of her leaving home and returning, while on the other hand, it was entirely contradicted by Mrs. McManama, for the Commonwealth, who testified that no such information was communicated to her at the time, and also by Mr. Kindlaub, the gentleman in charge of the farm and garden, who testified to being in the office at the time fixed by the witness, and remaining there till after she had gone out. In addition to this quite a large number of witnesses, principally teachers, employees and former pupils of the school, were examined and testified that her reputation for truthfulness, while a pupil at the school, was very bad. She was also contradicted by some three or four witnesses in regard to the circumstances attending her visit to Cassville and return to Huntingdon. A number of witnesses, consisting principally of citizens of this place, were also produced by the defence for the purpose of proving the reliability of her character for truth.

The trial occupied two days and involved the examination of some 45 witnesses. It elicited quite an amount of interest, and the court room during the greater part of the trial was thronged with spectators, a large number of whom were personal and political friends of the parties.

The Court, after summing up the evidence, reminded the jury of their duty in reconciling, if possible, the conflicting evidence in making up a verdict; that while malicious and defamatory libellers should be punished, yet that no verdict of a jury should brand as a libeller one who publishes a truth proper for publication; that if they had a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, that doubt should operate to his acquittal; that it was not necessary to show beyond a reasonable doubt that what is charged is true, the prosecutor not being on trial for the offence, and the verdict of the jury not being conclusive as to the charge of his guilt, but only settling the question as to the malice of the defendant in publishing it.

The jury retired to their room on Thursday evening, and after remaining out till 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, returned with a verdict of not guilty and an equal distribution of the costs between the prosecutor and the defendant.

The case of the prosecutor was conducted by Messrs. Speer, Woods and Petrekin, and that of the defendant by Messrs. Scott, Brown and Simpson, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the argument on both sides was able and exhaustive.

CIVIL LIST.—Tod Township School District vs. Abram Chilcote.

This was an action to recover $40, the amount of subscription by the defendant, for the purpose of raising money to furnish volunteers for the township, in August, 1864. The township, after having levied the amount authorized by law for this purpose found itself unable to raise its quota of men required, and, in order to avoid the draft, started a subscription for the purpose of raising the additional amount by voluntary contribution from those who were subject to the draft, to which the defendant subscribed the above amount.

The defence consisted in the alleged illegality of the proceeding.

A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, for the amount with interest, by the jury under the instructions of the Court. Petrekin & Massey for plaintiff, Speer for defendant.

John P. Zimmerman vs. Martin Walker.

This was an action to recover the price of a reaper and mower, which the plaintiff alleged to have sold to the defendant, in the summer of 1863, for $150, the machine being a second-handed one, and the plaintiff agreeing to pay for all necessary repairs.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff agreed to sell him the machine at a reduced price, and to make it work as well as a new one, what he had failed to do; and further, that afterwards the parties, by mutual agreement, rescinded the original contract, and defendant was then to buy a new machine, the plaintiff agreeing to take back the other.

Quite a large number of witnesses were examined, principally for the purpose of showing the condition and working capacity of the machine, before and after its possession by the defendant, as well as in regard to the alleged contract, and its subsequent rescission by the parties.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $125 97, being a deduction of $50 on the price of the machine, with interest.

Speer for plaintiff. Petrekin & Massey for defendant.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The next annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will be held, in the Court House, at Huntingdon, commencing Monday Dec. 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. and closing on the following Friday.

It is earnestly hoped that every teacher in the county will be present.

Heretofore many of our teachers have been compelled to remain away from the Institute, or make up the time afterward; but by an act of Legislature, approved March 19, 1872, School Directors of Huntingdon, and several other counties, are required to allow teachers *time* and *wages* while attending the County Institute.

We have a number of live, active, devoted teachers in our county, willing to make sacrifices to become more proficient in their profession, who have attended these yearly meetings whether time were granted or not, and would do so again; but the fact that Directors would not allow the time has been the most general excuse offered for non attendance.

Now, since this obstacle is removed, we expect that teachers who have any professional zeal at all, or any desire to become better qualified for the responsible duties of their calling, will allow only extraordinary difficulties to keep them away. Those who stay away from the Institue, are generally the ones that most need the instruction, and you who make no effort to take advantage of the opportunities of improvement placed within your reach, will please remember that the School law provides, that teachers who absent themselves from the County Institute, without good excuse, may have their want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on their certificates, in the practice of teaching, than they would otherwise have received.

The money appropriated, every year, for the purposes of procuring Instructors and defraying other necessary expenses of the Institute, is lost to an extent comensurate with the number of teachers that fail to avail themselves of the advantages procured by this expenditure.

Special pains have been taken to make this Institute a profitable one and we desire to have it well attended.

Prof. A. N. Raub, formerly of the Keystone State Normal School and at present Superintendent of the public schools in Lock Haven, will be present during the week and assist us. He is an active, earnest, experienced educator, and well qualified to impart just such instruction as our teachers need.

Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, who has on former occasions rended such valuable service to our teachers, will be present again to give instruction in Reading and Elocution. He will also give one or two evening entertainments.

EXERCISES.—Orthography and Grammar, Prof. A. N. Raub; Elocution, Prof. J. W. Shoemaker; Arithmetic, Prof. A. L. Atkinson; Geography, J. G. Austin; U. S. History, J. J. Atkinson; Writing, A. H. Kauffman; Vocal Music, J. R. Baker.

The following subjects will also be discussed:

1. How can we, as teachers, be most profited by this Institute? (To be answered on Monday evening.)
2. How can schools in the rural districts be graded?
3. How should the course of study for a graded school be arranged?
4. What are some of the most radical defects in our present system of public instruction?
5. Are Parochial schools in harmony with the spirit of American Institutions?
6. When, if ever, should a teacher resort to corporal punishment?
7. What should be the next step taken in the progress of popular education?
8. How can teachers secure to themselves a more general feeling of approbation?
9. What improvements have been made in our methods of instruction, within the last quarter of a century?
10. How can the present feeling of opposition to the Public School system be removed?

Messrs. M. R. Evans and W. W. Foust are requested to open the discussion on the first question; Messrs. W. W. Black and R. S. Giffin the second; Messrs. D. F. Tussey and J. C. Clarkson the third; Messrs. G W. Sanderson and A. H. Kauffman the fourth; Prof. H. L. Atkinson and J. G. Austin the fifth; Messrs. W. R. Baker and D M Gilchrist sixth; Messrs. J. R. Baker and W. J. Creswell the seventh; Messrs. F. C. Peterson and O. H. Huston the eighth; Messrs. B. F. Brown and I. J. Atkinson the ninth; Messrs. H. M. Kibbin and E. Baker the tenth.

In addition to the above questions there will be a "Query Box," in which any member can place such questions as he may desire to have answered, and a short time will be appropriated each day to answering such questions.

EVENING LECTURES.—We expect a Lecture each evening. State Supt. Dr. J. P Wickersham or Duputy Supt. Henry Houck will be with us part of the time, and will, most likely, give us a lecture.

MUSIC.—The music will be furnished by the pupils in the public schools of Huntingdon under the supervision of Prof. Greene as it was last year.

DIRECTORS' DAY.—Thursday, as heretofore, will be Directors' Day.

The following topics will be discussed:

1. Should our Public Schools be supported entirely by general taxation?
2. How can the children, of school age, that are not in school, be brought in?

We hope that as many Directors as can possibly be present will do so.

Teachers, we again entreat you not to allow the opportunities of this Institute to go by unimproved. Come with the disire and intention of being profited by its exercises. Be here on Monday so that we can effect a permanent organization and go to work at once.

In addition to the teachers in the public schools, who are expected, we cordially invite Principals and teachers of Academies Soldiers Orphan School, ministers, layers, doctors, farmers, tradesmen, laborers and all who feel interested in the subject of popular education. And you who are indifferent, come that you may become interested in the success of a cause that claims the careful attention of every citizen of our commonwealth.

R. M. McNEAL, Co. Supt.

Three Springs, Pa. Nov. 16, 1872.

A Grand Ball will be held in Yenter's Hall, at Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27. Gentleman's ticket, $1.00. Ladies free. The gentleman purchasing a ticket will be entitled to oyster supper for self and lady. Any persons wishing to take supper that do not enjoy dancing or cannot dance, need not hesitate in coming, as it will be conducted in the best manner. Lemonade and other refreshments will be served in the Hall. J. McCoy, Manager.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The State Line and Juniata Railroad Company has given a mortgage to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe, Deposit and Insurance Company for Four Millions of dollars upon which funds are to be raised by the issuing of bonds for the construction of the road, and the mortgage has been recorded in the several counties through which the road will pass. We have been reliably informed that the road will be built and that the steps are being taken to push the work vigorously. The enterprise is a matter of considerable interest to this section of the State, and would develop the wealth of iron ore, lumber, &c., along our Southern border. The line would pass through the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Deleware, Montgomery, City of Philadelphia and Bucks County to connect with another railroad at a point on the Deleware river, and be 198 miles in length, and have numerous branches. That part of the line through the Southwestern end of Franklin county and Fulton county, along Licking creek, is represented to be very rich in valuable iron ore, and there used to be a furnace in successful operation in Warren township within a few miles of the projected line of the road. Ore was abundant but transportation in the days when it was in operation was very expensive, it being a long distance from market, and iron manufacturers were not then protected by a judicious tariff as they are now. If this railroad should be built we know no more promising section than this for iron manufacture, and speculators will doubtless be looking it up and securing it. This railroad is doubtless in the control of the Pennsylvania railroad company and would connect with that road in Huntingdon county and reach it again at Philadelphia.—*Repository.*

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Nov. 16, 1872	6,599
Same date last year	5,569
Increase for week	1,030
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	269,610
Same date last year	285,447
Decrease for year 1872	158,37

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED by the use of the Elastic Truss. Dr. Dunn will be at the Morrison House, this borough, Saturday and Monday next, the 23th and 25th of November, where he will be prepared to treat cases of Hernia Prolapsus Uteri, with the most effectual Truss now in use. No charge will be made for advice or examination. Dr. Dunn, Agent for the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

PERSONS traveling will find it to their advantage and health, to use Dr. Wenger's Restorative and Blood Purifier. It is an excellent preventive and affords ample protection from attacks that so frequently originate in change of seasons and climate. It also counteracts the effects caused by imbibing impure and unwholesome water.

BOSTON FIRE.—Policy holders in the Queen of Liverpool, Hanover, Continental and Commerce of New York, Allemania, of Cleveland, Ohio, North Missouri, of Missouri, and the Alps, of Erie, Pa., have all met their liabilities in the Boston fire, with unimpaired capital.

KENNEDY & CO.,
1t.] Underwriters, Huntingdon, Pa.

The special attention of the afflicted is invited to E. F. Hunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, advertised in this issue—this article is one of his specialities, long established and favorably known for its Medical properties. Try it. nov20 2w.

BOSTON FIRE.—All the Insurance Companies represented at the agency of G. B. Armitage & Co., come through the Boston fire, with capitals unimpaired, and pay their losses without embarrassment. 1t.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fresh arrival of new goods in the smokers' line, such as Segars, Pipes, Segar Holders of all grades, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, at Flood's Tobacco Emporium, near Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov20-tf.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

COAL.—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, wholesale and retail. Office, at the sign of the Indian, on Fourth street. A. B Flood, near Union Depot. [nov.13,'72tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is invited to Holiday Goods, comprising in part, Motto Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Toy Setts, &c. &c., advertised in this issue by A. J. Weidener, 38 S. Second Street, Philad'a.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Bargains in Wool Shawls, Ladies' Furs, Velveteens, &c., at Glaziers'. [Oct.30-3t.

A large Variety of choice Shades Philad'a. Poplins at Glazier's. [oct.30-3t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., November 19, 1872.

	Wholesale	Retail.
Butter	$	30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		20
Flour, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
Wheat, white, per bush		1 85
" red, "		1 80
Rye		85
Corn		55
Oats		40
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½	7 lbs for 1 00
" extra C	14½	7 lbs for 95
" yellow C	12	7 lbs for 85
" brown	12	7 lbs for 75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra gold n	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		65
Buckwheat		85

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1872.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is in fair request, and 475 hhds Cuba sold at 9⅝c for fair refining. In Coffee and Molasses no sales.

PETROLEUM moves slowly at former rates. Sales of crude in bbls at 19½@20c, and refined at 27c, spot and month.

PROVISIONS.—The market presents no new feature: sales of Mess Pork at $16 50@16.75: prime Mess at $14; Mess Beef at $17, and Beef hams at $32@33 ¥ bbl. Bacon is lower sales of Hams at 15@16c; sides at 9@9½c, and shoulders at 6½@7c. Bulk meats have declined; sales of pickled hams at 12@13½c, and salted shoulders at 5¾@6c.

FLOUR.—There is but little spirit in the Flour market the inquiry being confined to the wants of the local consumers, although several lots of City Mills have been taken within the week for exportation. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, but it is useless to deny that the medium and low grades are weak. Choice Minnesotas are scarce and in fair request at full rates. Sales of 1,000 barrels Western superfine at $4.75; Pennsylvania and Western extras, in lots at $5.75@6.25; 100 barrels Wisconsin extra family at $7.50; 500 barrels Minnesota do do at $8@25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do., in small lots, at $8@9.50; 100 barrels St. Louis do. do., fancy, at $10.75; and 1,500 barrels Girard Mills 1,000 barrels Camden Mills, 600 barrels Quaker City Mills 2,000 barrels Market Street Mills, and 1,000 barrels Redstone and Premium, to go out of the market on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5.50@5.75. In Corn Meal not a single transaction has been reported in either Pennsylvania or Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat—The Liverpool advices noting a decline of 1d in spring have had no perceptible effect here. The demand is light at yesterday's figures, with sales of 2,000 bush in fair and good Western red at $1.65@1.68; 1,000 bushels do. do., choice and fancy, at $1.70, $1.72@1.77; 1,200 bushels do., amber at $1.75@1.80, and 400 bushels Michigan white at $—. Rye is steady at 70@72c for Delaware and Maryland; 75c for Western, and 80c for Pennsylvania. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 400 bushels Western yellow at 62c, and 400 bushel do, mixed at 61c. Oats are dull, with sales of 1,400 bushels western white at 4[illegible]; 700 bushels light mixed at 41c, and some black at 37 and 38c. Barley is in better request, and 15,000 and 20,000 bushels Western sold on private terms.

Miscellaneous.

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY!—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept13-1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!!!

NEW STOCK. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI CLINKER MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE, IRONSIDES, &C. &C., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Pat'd February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

A. R. STEWART & CO.,
Sept. 18, '72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN. J. M. BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

New Advertisement.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, $4,505,215 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,337 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE.
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A B KENNEDY, General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D. Medical Examiner 42aplly.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS.
"CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.
B. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Manufacturers, Phila.
Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
$12.25 per cwt.
WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
July31-3m

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING, *Huntingdon, Pa.*

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5.000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa. jly3-6m.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in this place, for the purpose of buying and selling real estate. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find our superior facilities for advertising a great advantage. *No charges will be made for advertising if no sale or purchase is effected.*

J. R. DURBORROW & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

A GOOD CHANCE.

50
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
For sale on
MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.

PIANOS:
$285, $300, $350, $400, up to $1000.

ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.

AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

Now is your time to buy a
A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

For prices and further information, write to or call on

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
June 5, 1872.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.
No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS. These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.
March13,1872.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,
FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY LIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and 5,000 Cords of Wood.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, a large tract of timber land, containing 364 Acres, lying within one and a half miles of Altoona, adjoining lands of the Altoona Water Company on the north and east, and lands of the heirs of Elias Baker on the south and west.

The Public Road leading to and from Sinking Valley and the Water Supply of Altoona pass through it.

Competent judges assert that there are at least 2,000,000 feet of excellent mixed lumber upon it, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, &c.

There are several splendid Water Powers upon it.

At least 5,000 cords of wood can be taken off of it, in addition to the lumber, and a ready market is always at hand.

There are also stone enough, for building purposes, to supply the city for many years to come, and it is [illegible].

Persons wishing to purchase will address

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double frame bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in; $2,000 in hand and the balance ($6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the usual means.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.9,1872.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Gettis, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heirs of John Irvin.

J. HALL MUSSER,
oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at private sale, bounded by lands of George Diggens and others, formerly owned by John Saner, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty nine perches, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

Apply by letter, or in person, to J. Hall Musser, her agent and attorney, Huntingdon, Pa., by whom terms of sale will be made known.

oct9tf] LEAH MILLER.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE

Two Brick Houses, with two Frame Stables, and other outbuildings, located on Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, with a well of good water. Possession given immediately. Apply to
oct.23-3t. HENRY & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 405 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.

For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.
[sept.18 tf.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extending back 135 feet, having thereon erected a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

A HOUSE, WAGONMAKER SHOP, LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 2. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Hill street, No. 315, between 3d and 4th streets, extending back two hundred feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lots of J. W. Mattern, Esq., on the East and C. C. North on the West, with a two-story log dwelling house and frame Wagonmaker Shop thereon erected. This is a very desirable location. Terms: One-half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE, BAKERY AND LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 3. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street, no. 209, between 2nd and 3rd streets, extending back two hundred feet to Church Street, adjoining lots of Mrs. Schut on the East and Henry Hazard on the West, with a two story log dwelling house containing nine rooms, a commodious frame bakery, stable, carriage-shed and other out buildings thereon erected. The house and bakery are well supplied with gas and water. There being and excellent well of water upon the property. Terms: One half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

THREE FENCED LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON.

Three lots under fence on Mifflin street in West Huntingdon, numbered respectively 145, 149 and 153. These lots are most admirable building lots, and centrally located. Terms: One-half cash in hand and the balance in one year, or one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in one year, or will make satisfactory terms with interest.

A LOT ON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OF MIFFLIN STREET.

The Lot on the N. W. corner of Mifflin and 16th streets, in West Huntingdon, with good fence—plank walk—and lot in good order—location desirable. Terms, $200 in hand, balance in two annual payments, with interest.

A SPLENDID LOT ON MOORE ST.

No. 6. An excellent lot of ground, fronting fifty feet on Moore street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to a fifteen feet alley, and adjoining lot of B. Smith on the east, and L. Richter on the west, and number 91 in Thompson's addition. It is under most excellent paling fence, and in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the cheapest properties offered for sale for some time. Terms: one-half in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Possession given any time after the first of October.

A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET.

No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400: payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET.

No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.

A SPLENDID FARM IN CLAY TWP.

No. 9. A farm containing 101 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance well-timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings. The house is very well finished. There are quite a variety of fruit bearing trees, and is well watered by a never-failing spring at the door. It is located within one-half mile of the East Broad Top Railroad. Price, $2,500. Payable, one-half in hand, and the balance in two annual payments with interest.

A LOT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

No. 10. A lot on the south side of Washington street, No. 10, in Block 24, second lot west from Eighteenth street. Price very reasonable. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a splendid chance to get a lot cheap for a home. Apply at once.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

or cigars, sold under distraint by any collector of internal revenue, or for stamping any tobacco, snuff or cigars which may have been abandoned, condemned, or forfeited, and sold by order of court or of any government officer for the benefit of the United States, may, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, by used by the collector making such sale, or furnished by a collector to a United States marshal, or to any other government officer making such sale for the benefit of the United States, without making payment for said stamps so used or delivered; and any revenue collector using or furnishing stamps in manner as aforesaid, on presenting vouchers satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be allowed credit for the same in settling his stamp account with the Department: And provided further, That in case it shall appear that any abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco, snuff or cigars, when offered for sale, will not bring a price equal to the tax due and payable thereon, such goods shall not be sold for consumption in the United States; and upon application made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he is authorized and hereby directed to order the destruction of such tobacco, snuff, or cigars by the officer in whose custody and control the same may be at the time, and in such manner and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe."

That section sixty nine be amended by inserting after the words "or imitation of any stamp required by this act" the words "or any stamp or stamps which have been previously used."

That section seventy one be amended by striking out, where they occur, the words "or in a bonded warehouse," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or while in transfer under bond or a collector's permit, from any manufactory, store, or warehouse, to a vessel for exportation to a foreifin country."

That section seventy two be amended by striking out the words "the stamped portion thereof," and, where occur the first time, inserting in lieu thereof the words "the stamp or stamps thereon," and where the same words occur the second time, insert instead thereof the words "the stamp or stamps taken from any such empty box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind;" also, by inserting in the last sentence, after the words "emptied, or partially emptied," the words "or shall have in his possession, or shall affix to any box or other package any stamp or stamps which have been previously used, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, having fixed thereto any fraudulent, spurious imitation, or counterfeit stamp or stamps that have been previously used, or shall sell from any such fraudulently stamped box or package, or shall have in his possession any box or package as aforesaid, knowing the same to be farudulently stamped."

That section seventy three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars intended for immediate exportation, after being properly inspected, marked, and branded, may be removed from the manufactory in bond with having affixed thereto internal revenue stamps indicating the payment of the tax thereon. The removal from the manufactory of such tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be made under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing, with the collector of the district from which the removal is to be made, such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate export as aforesaid, before being removed from the manufactory, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp, indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing of such stamps, ten cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the manufacturer shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal, said permit accurately describing the tobacco, snuff, and cigars, to be shipped, the number and kind of packages, the number of pounds the amount of tax, the marks and brands, the State and collection district from which the same are shipped, and the number of the manufactory and the manufacturer's name, together with the port from which the said tobacco, snuff and cigars are to be exported, and the route or routes over which the same are to be sent to the port of shipment, and the name of the vessel or line by which they are to be conveyed to the foreign port. The bonds required to be given for the exportation of the tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be cancelled upon the presentation of the proper certificates that said tobacco, snuff, and cigars have been landed at any port without the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon satsfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea."

That section seventy four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That from and after the date on which this act takes effect there shall be an allowance of drawback on tobacco, snuff, and cigars on which the internal tax has been paid by suitable revenue stamps affixed to the same before removal from the place of manufacture, when the same are exported, equal in amount to the value of the stamps found to have been so affixed, the evidence that the stamps were so affixed, and the amount of tax so paid, and of the subsequedt exportation of the said tobacco, snuff, and cigars, to be ascertained under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any sum or sums found to be due under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no claim for an allowance of drawback shall be entertained or allowed for a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor except upon evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the stamps affixed to the tobacco, snuff, or cigars alleged to have been exported were totally destroyed before the shipment thereof, and that the same have been landed in a foreign country or lost at sea, and have not been relanded within the limits of the United States. All tobacco and snuff now stored in any export bonded warehouse shall, on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy two, be subject to the same tax as is provided by this act, and shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse upon payment of the tax, or for export under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue now in force concerning withdrawals of tobacco and snuff from bonded warehouses. And any tobacco or snuff remaining in any export bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

That section eighty nine be amended by inserting in the last sentence after the words "false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp" the following words: "or who shall affix to any box containing cigars a stamp in the similitude or likeness of any stamp required to be used by the laws of the United States, whether the same shall be a customs or internal revenue stamp: or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any cigars on which the tax to which they are liable has not been paid."

That section one hundred be amended by adding thereto the following words: "and every collector of internal revenue from whose district any distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff or cigars shall be shipped in bond, under the provisions of this act, shall render a monthly account of the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of each article produced and shipped in bond, the amounts of which the exportation is completed according to law, and the amount remaining unaccounted for at the end of each month; also any excesses or deficiencies on the amounts originally reported as shipped.

SEC. 32. That any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall exercise or carry on the business of a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, dealer in manufactured tobacco, dealer in leaf tobacco, or retail dealer in leaf tobacco, without having paid a special tax thereof, as provided by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, on conviction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 33. That whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, shall be emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same may be to destroy utterly the stamp or stamps thereon. And any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse so to do shall, for each such offense, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall fraudulently give away or accept from another, or who shall sell, buy, or use for packing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, any such stamped box, shall for each such offense, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 34. That section one hundred and sixty nine of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as amended by the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, be amended by striking out the provison at the end thereof.

SEC. 35. That so much of section ninety four of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as imposes a tax on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 36. That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy two, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of Schedule B of section one hundred and seventy of the act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, excepting only on the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders: Provided, That when any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy two, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy two, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid: And provided further, That in the mean time the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defunct stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty eight of the internal revenue laws.

SEC. 37. That the taxes imposed by section one hundred and ten of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as amended by section nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of banks, or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking shall hereafter be paid semi annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. And the words "capital employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day, in the usual course of business, from any person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association, or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by said section, of deposits of less than five hundred dollars, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings fundes, or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 38. That the purpose of a charitable character mentioned in section twenty-seven of the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, are intended, and are hereby construed, to include all devises and legacies to associations, trustees, societies, and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious, or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

SEC. 39. That so much of section one hundred and seventy-nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provides for moieties to informers be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 40. That section sixty-three of the act approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal-revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and acts amendatory thereof," be amended by striking out the words "three hundred" wherever they occur therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred," and by striking out the words "under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the provisions of any internal-revenue act."

SEC. 41. That section one hundred and sixty-one of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four be amended by striking out the words "this act," occurring after the words "stamps issued under the provisions of," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any internal revenue act."

SEC. 42. That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from, shipbuilders as manufacturers, under section four of the act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes," for sales of vessels, be, and the same are, hereby, remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof.

SEC. 43. That prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy three, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts, or States, or Territories, into one district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue-officers one collector and one assessor for each new district, or at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district; and the collector and assessor or designated or appointed shall give bond according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to reduce the number of internal revenue assistant assessors, inspectors, gaugers, store-keepers, and the clerks and employees in the Internal Revenue bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, and that he report to Congress at its next session the reduction made under this act, and such further changes in the organization of the internal revenue service as will promote its efficiency and economy.

SEC. 44. That all suits and proceedings for the recovery of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or for any sum which it is alleged was excessive, or in any manner wrongfully collected, shall be brought within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after; and all claims for the refunding of any internal tax or penalty shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after: *Provided*, That actions for claims, which have accrued prior to the passage of this act, shall be commenced in the courts or presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within one year from the date of said passage: And provided further, That where a claim shall be pending before said Commissioner the claimant may bring his action within one year after such decision and not after: And provided further, That no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by anything herein contained.

SEC. 45. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed carefully to revise and prepare for publication the internal revenue laws in force after the passage of this act, with amendments incorporated in their proper places, conveniently arranged for reference, and with a proper index; and that the same be printed as soon as practicable by the Congressional Printer. That ten thousand copies be printed, five thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand for the use of the Senate, and three thousand for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 46. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act act are hereby repealed: Provided, That all the provisions of said act, shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed, or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has already accrued or which may hereafter accrue, under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing, and enforcing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed: Provided, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby, continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 47. That this act shall take effect on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy two, except where otherwise provided. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any changes in the internal revenue laws made by this act.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

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R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrotula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms —Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumer of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

REVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetive, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

SURPRISING.

It is really surprising how rapidly

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

DR. WENGERT'S
MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.

For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.

Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm

has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE SAMSON OIL

reed only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*

Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be use in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.

Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders

are considered the best now in use. TRY THEM

All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by

DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

☞James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.

July24,1872-1yr.

W. M. PIPER,
No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

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SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER
USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,
WITH THE
VOX JUBILANT
AND
VOX HUMANA.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF
REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miffl
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in
STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'
NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.
Mens' Brogan Shoes
Mens' Kip Boots.
Mens' all Calf Boots.
Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.
Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(West end of the Diamond)
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IN
LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
BUILDERS,
IN
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE
UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM
FREEZERS,
OF ALL SIZES.
WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR
HEATING AND COOK STOVES,
Of all descriptions, including the
POPULAR
MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,
HORSE HAY-RAKES,
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,
PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDS,
HARROW TEETH.
HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES
SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS
SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE
SENECA FALLS AND READING
THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State
SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 00	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 3 20
5 57	8 08	Long Siding	8 53	3 12
6 10	8 24	McConnellstown	8 37	2 56
6 17	8 30	Pleasant Grove	8 30	2 50
6 30	8 45	Marklesburg	8 17	2 37
6 44	9 00	Coffee Run	8 01	2 24
6 52	9 07	Rough and Ready	7 53	2 17
7 05	9 20	Cove	7 40	2 04
7 10	9 24	Fishers Summit	7 35	2 00
A 7 30	A 9 41 L 9 54	Saxton	L 7 15	1 39
	10 10	Riddlesburg		1 22
	10 17	Hopewell		1 16
	10 34	Pipers Run		1 00
	10 52	Tatesville		12 42
	11 05	Bloody Run		12 [illegible]
	11 10	Mount Dallas		L 12 25
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 40	LE 10 00	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 1 25
7 55	10 15	Coalmont	6 55	1 10
8 00	10 20	Crawford	6 50	1 05
AR 8 10	AR 10 30	Dudley	LE 6 40	L 12 55
		Broad Top City		

☞Accommodation will run between Huntingdon and Saxton tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Dudley Car that connects with Accommodation, the same

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1872, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS	AC'M.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL
		P. M.			
Philadelphia		11.40		P M.	A. M.
Baltimore		10.00	Cumberland	5,10	9.35
		A.M	Mt Savage Junc	5 25	9.50
Harrisburg		4.15	Bridgeport	6 00	10.25
Lewistown		6..3	Wills Creek	6 03	10.28
HUNTINGDON		8.00	Preston	6.15	10.39
Mount Dallas		11.15	Londonderry	6.33	10.46
Ashcom		11.21	Buffalo Mills	6 39	11.02
Lutzville		11. 6	Sulphur Springs	6.50	11 13
Jameson		11.33	Mann's Choice	6.58	11 20
	A.M		Napier	7.11	11 31
BEDFORD	7,30	11.50	Wolfsburg	7.19	11.39
		P.M.	BEDFORD	7.30	11.45
Wolfsburg	7.42	12.02			P.M.
Napier	7.50	12.10	Jameson		12.02
Mann's Choice	8.03	12.23	Lutzville		12.09
Sulphur Springs	8.11	12.31	Ashcom		12.14
Buffalo Mills	8.23	12.42	Mount Dallas		12.25
Londonderry	8.29	12.48	Ar. Huntingdon		3.20
Preston	8.48	1.06	" Lewistown		5.00
Wills Creek	9.00	1.18	" Harrisburg		7.30
Bridgeport	9.03	1.25	" Baltimore		11.50
Mt Sav Junction	9.50	1.53			Ni'ht
Ar. Cumberland	10.05	2.08	" Philadelphia		12.00

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD THROUGH PASSENGER	WESTWARD WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBU'G ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	6 15	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 07	11 59
5 14	6 23	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 00	11 53
5 22	6 31	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	3 52	11 47
5 31	6 38	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	3 44	11 40
5 45	6 50	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	3 32	11 29
6 04	6 09	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	3 15	11 16
6 14	7 18	12 21	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 08	11 09
6 21	7 26	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 02	11 04
6 36	7 40	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	2 50	10 51
6 43	7 48	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	2 43	10 49
6 54	7 58	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 30	2 34	10 42
7 00	8 06	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	2 29	10 37
7 05	8 10	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	2 26	10 34
7 25	8 30	1 30	2 00	Altoona	8 05	[illegible] 10	10 20
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 02 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 17 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 07 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 25 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after all th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	NIAG'RA EX	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFF'LO EX	ACCOM'T'N	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec. 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.58 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4 30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8 20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m. and Columbia at 8.15 a. m and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8 00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5 33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6 55 a m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 10.35 p m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7 20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y